

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

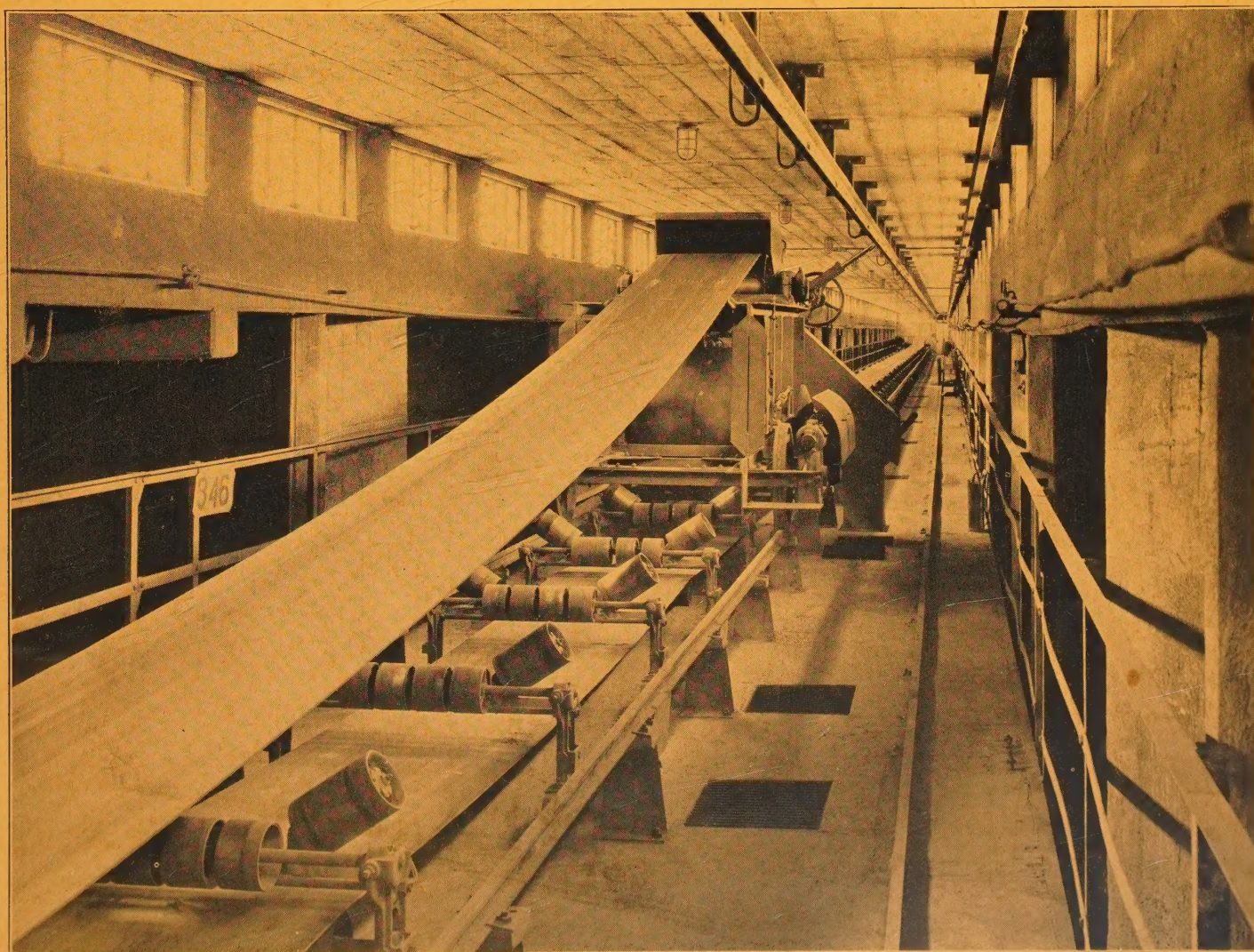
CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

In This Number

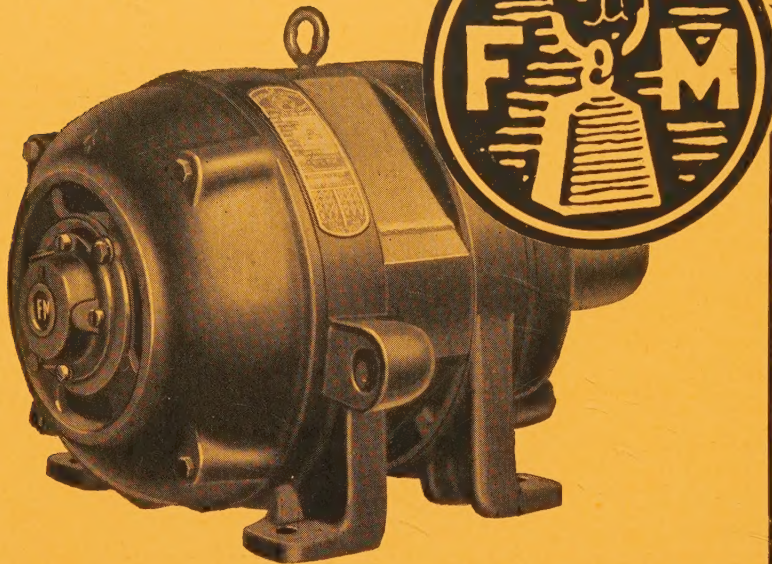
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One of the two 445 foot Conveyor Galleries over the 7,500,000 bus. reinforced concrete Annex of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Elevator at Minneapolis. Note overhead track for traveling shovel machine used in removing grain from flat bottomed bins. (For description see page 545)

BEYOND THE TRADE-MARK...?



AFTER all, it isn't a trade-mark that drives your machinery—it isn't the trade-mark upon which you rely for unfailing power in your plant. It's the *motor*! The famous Fairbanks-Morse trade-mark is the symbol of quality which a pioneer manufacturer of motors puts on his motors. But in all fairness to yourself—do not regard it or any other trade-mark as anything more than a symbol. After you have investigated, weighed construction advantages and performance records, *then*, and then only can you buy according to trade-mark.

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So we invite you to look beyond the trade-mark and submit a Fairbanks-Morse Motor to the most exacting investigation you can make. In the column at the right are shown a few of the new unusual methods which are employed to make Fairbanks-Morse Type Q Motors give longer trouble-free service. The *complete* story of this extra value will be sent on request.

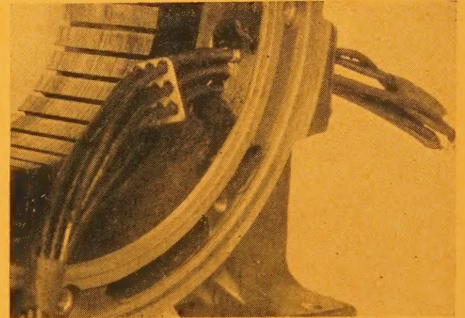


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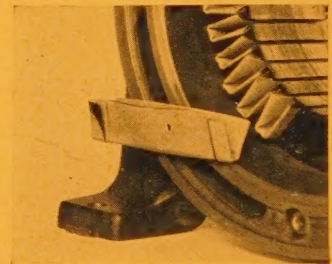
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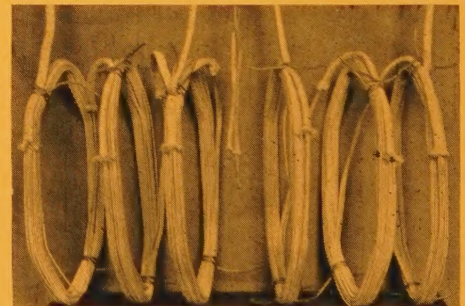
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Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed, 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second-class matter November 21, 1930, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXIII, No. 11. June 8, 1932.

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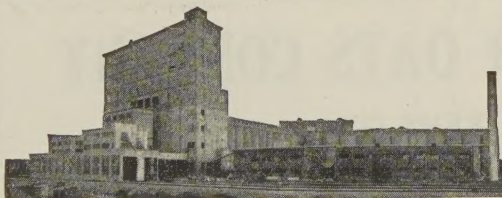
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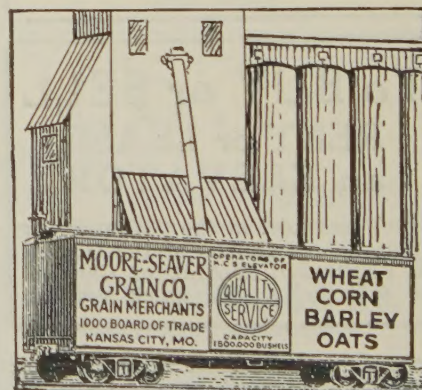
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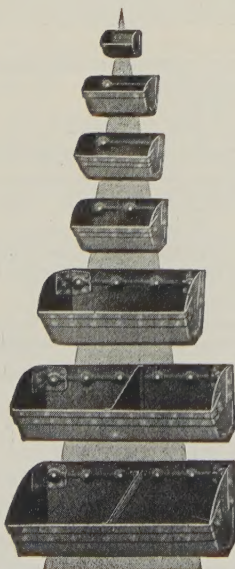
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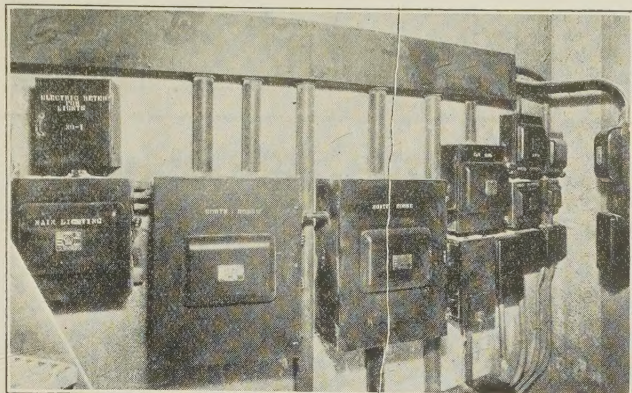
to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Head Drive
Attrition Mill	Leg Backstop
Bag Closing Machine	Lightning Rods
Bags and Burlap	Loading Spout
Bearings { Roller	Magnetic Separator
{ Ball	Manlift
Belting	Moisture Tester
Bin Thermometer	Motor Control
Bin Valves	Mustard Seed Separator
Bleachers and Purifiers	Oat Clipper
Boots	Oat Huller
Buckets	Plans of Grain Elevators
Car Liners	Portable Elevator
Car Loader	Power { Oil Engine
Car { Puller	{ Motors
Car { Pusher	Power Shovel
Car Seals	Railroad Claim Books
Cipher Codes	Renewable Fuse
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Rope Drive
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Corn Cracker	{ Truck
Conveying Machinery	{ Hopper
Distributor	{ Automatic
Dockage Tester	Scale Tickets
Dump	Scarifying Machine
Dust Collector	Screw Conveyor
Dust Protector	Seed Treating { Machine
Elevator Leg	{ Chemicals
Elevator Paint	Separator
Feed Formulas	Sheller
Feed Ingredients	Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Feed Mixer { Dry	{ Steel or Zinc
{ Molasses	Silent Chain Drive
Feed Mill	Speed Reduction Units
Fire Barrels	Spouting
Fire Extinguishers	Storage Tanks
Friction Clutch	Testing Apparatus
Grain Cleaner	Transmission Machinery
Grain Drier	Waterproofing (Cement)
Grain Tables	Weevil Exterminator
Hammer Mill	Wheat Washer

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BUREAU

Grain & Feed Journals, 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago



One of four control rooms in elevator of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis

COMplete electrical equipment including motor controls, lights and signal system in Archer-Daniels-Midland Elevator designed and installed by

INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC CO.

510 Third Ave. South
Minneapolis, Minn.

1902 MARCH — APRIL — MAY 1932
Time for WINDSTORM INSURANCE

Write for the "TRI-STATE SAVING PLAN" for Grain Elevators and other Mercantile Property

Also Residence Property insured against Fire and Windstorm

E. H. Moreland, Secretary Luverne, Minn.

Scale Ticket Copying Book

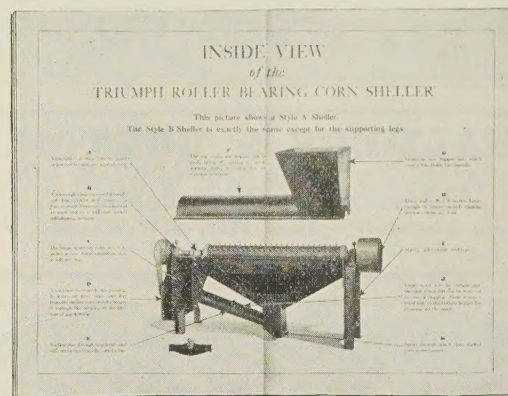
Contains 600 original leaves and 600 duplicates of form shown herewith. Four originals and four duplicates to each leaf. Printed and perforated so outer half of sheet, containing originals, may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact reproduction of all entries on the original. Leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73.

Price, \$1.55, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 2¼ lbs.
Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. _____	19 _____
Load of _____	
From _____	
To _____	
	Gross _____ lbs.
Price per bu. _____	Tare _____ lbs.
Test _____	Net _____ lbs.
Man ON—OFF _____	Net _____ bu.
	Weigher. _____

One-fourth actual size.

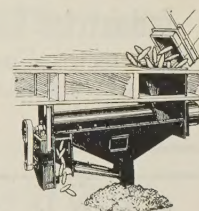


Thinking about a Sheller??

YOU will want this new booklet about the up-to-date TRIUMPH that runs on Timken Roller Bearings and is built of unbreakable electric welded steel.

It gives you 100 bushels of shelled corn every hour, and takes only five horsepower.

The booklet is free. Write today for your copy and see that the TRIUMPH has everything you want in a sheller that makes one job of shelling, cleaning, and separating.



Style B hangs under the floor.

THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO., 6248 Harvard Ave., Cleveland, O.
Representatives for the Dominion of Canada: Peacock Brothers Limited, Montreal

TRIUMPH SHELDER

• HANGS UNDER THE FLOOR OR SETS ON THE FLOOR •

MILL MUTUAL INSURANCE

is

SOUND INSURANCE

Net Cash Surplus
Dec. 31, 1931

Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Association, Alton, Ill.	\$1,194,444.52
Western Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Kansas City, Mo.	429,152.17
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Lansing, Mich.	1,461,599.84
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Des Moines, Iowa	1,204,817.53
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Harrisburg, Pa.	852,755.09
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Fort Worth, Texas	658,593.91
Pennsylvania Millers Mut. Fire Ins. Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1,527,424.55
Ohio Millers Mutual Ins. Co., Van Wert, Ohio	103,925.04
Grain Dealers Nat. Mut. Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	1,390,000.00
Millers National Ins. Co., Chicago, Illinois	2,424,878.69

ASSOCIATION

of

MILL AND ELEVATOR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

230 East Ohio Street
CHICAGO

Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

CHALMERS & BORTON

620 Pioneer Trust Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Engineers — Constructors

Grain Elevators — Feed Mills — Warehouses

Ask for Quotations on Your Work

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.

4121 Forest Park Blvd.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Designers and Builders

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Flour and Feed Mills

Warehouses

Industrial Engineering & Construction Co.

Contracting Engineers

2730 Grove Street

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Grain Elevators
Feed Plants

Flour Mills
Warehouses

Cold Storage Plants
Industrial Buildings

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

FEED MILLS COAL PLANTS
REPAIRING AND REMODELING

MINNEAPOLIS

MINNESOTA

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS

Mention Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

NOW IS THE TIME

to build or overhaul your elevator. Costs of labor and material were never lower.

Let us quote on your work.

Reliance Construction Co.

Board of Trade

Indianapolis, Ind.

A. F. Roberts Construction Co.

Sabetha, Kansas

**ERECTS
FURNISHES**

Elevators
Corn Mills
Warehouses
Plans
Estimates
Machinery

YOUNGLOVE ENGINEERING CO.

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,
Feed Plants

Wood or Fireproof Construction

418 Iowa Bldg.
Sioux City, Iowa

Box 1172
Fargo, N. Dak.

HOGENSON

Construction Co.

Wood or Concrete

Grain Elevators

Corn Exchange Bldg.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE

Star Engineering Company

Designers and Builders of modern, efficient grain elevators, feed plants, and associated buildings. Every plant designed to best suit individual requirements.

Machinery Estimates Plans

WICHITA, KANSAS

D. G. EIKENBERRY

Builder of Concrete and/or Wood Elevators and Feed Mills.

Modern Grain Handling Machinery

Box 146

Bloomington, Ill.

Ryan Construction Co.

503 Keeline Bldg. OMAHA, NEBR.

Engineers & Contractors

Grain Elevators - Feed Mills
Industrial Buildings

Flour Mills - Cement Plants
Coal Pockets

ROCHELLE & ROCHELLE

*Designers and Builders of
GOOD ELEVATORS*

Let us furnish your machinery
AMARILLO, TEXAS

CRAMER ELEVATORS

are preferred elevators because each is designed and built to fit the individual needs of the owners.

W. H. Cramer Construction Co.
North Platte, Nebr.

Plans and Specifications Furnished

Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.



Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.,

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England



Millions of Bushels

(11,000,000)

Fast Operation

Designed and Built by
McKenzie-Hague Co.
 Minneapolis, Minn.



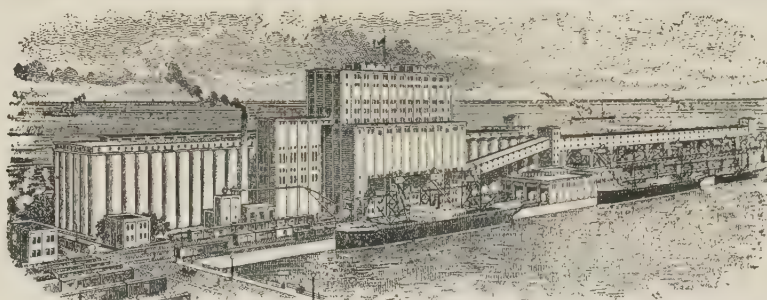
GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY'S NEW ELEVATOR "B"

Capacity 6,000,000 Bushels

This Elevator Designed and Construction
 Supervised by

HORNER & WYATT
Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade
 470 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.

*Capacity
 5,000,000
 Bushels*



*Equipped with
 Four Stewart
 Link-Belt
 Grain Car
 Unloaders*

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION
 ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

H. G. ONSTAD
 VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.

W. R. SINKS,
 PRESIDENT
 Phone Harrison 8884

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Saskatchewan Pool Elevator No. 7

Port Arthur, Ont.

*Largest single Elevator Contract ever awarded, recently erected by us
 in record time*

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Fort William, Ontario

Duluth, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Designers and Builders

**Grain Elevators
Flour and Feed Mills**

600 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

Elevator Boot



Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-chokeable, Automatic Takeups, 20" Diameter Pulley, Large Capacity.

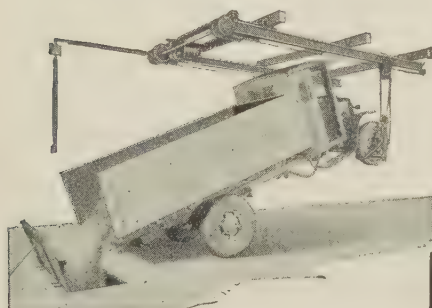
Use Rubber Covered Cup Belt—It Pays

**WHITE ★ STAR ★
COMPANY**

Wichita, Kansas

Headquarters for
GOOD ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT

McMillin Truck Dump For Electrical Power



In the above we are offering an entirely different type of construction than that used in all other types of overhead dumps.

With this dump the vehicle can be raised until some part of it will come in contact with the ceiling, while with all other overhead dumps, the vehicle strikes the overhead carriage, which in the average driveway will not give sufficient slope for the proper dumping, and which is not only objectionable but reduces speed and adds unnecessary work for the operator.

We furnish either wheel hooks or rack as may be desired.

For prices, plans for installation, and descriptive circular.

Address to

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade Bldg.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA



ELEVATORS

—Hand Power and Electric—
MANLIFTS, DUMB WAITERS
ELECTRIC CONVERTERS for hand elevators. Our product is unsurpassed for efficiency and general reliability. When enquiring for estimate, state kind of elevator wanted, capacity, size, platform travel and height of hatch.

Sidney Elevator Mfg. Co., (Miami St.) Sidney, Ohio

The CLIMAX

Easily adds 25c per hour to the value of a man's time in handling coal or grain. Strongly built and will give years of consistent service.

Hundreds of them in use. Order yours now and reap the benefits.

Price: \$15 f. o. b. factory
DETROIT SCOOP TRUCK CO.
993 Osborne Place, Detroit, Mich.

ZELNY

Thermometer System

Protects Your Grain

Estimates cheerfully given.

Write us for catalog No. 6.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge
H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



*When in Minneapolis
Stay at*

The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

Opposite Tourist Bureau on
Washington Avenue
The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
600 rooms with bath or
connecting.

Every room an outside room.
Largest and Finest Ballroom
in the Northwest.

Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$8.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00	

**MAIN DINING ROOM
COFFEE SHOP**

3 Blocks from both Depots, Retail Center and Wholesale Center.
W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

Shipping Notices Duplicating

A convenient form for advising receivers of the grade, kind and weight of grain shipped.

Loaded into car—initials and number, seal numbers, at..... station on.....date; billed shipper's order notify.....; draft for \$.....; made through.....bank of..... to apply on sale of.....bushels made.....

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates, bound in heavy pressboard, hinged covers, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ounces. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 75c; three copies, \$2.00, f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book

A labor saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 200 leaves, 100 white bond, machine perforated leaves bearing 800 tickets of form shown, interleaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 inches. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.60, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 3 lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Bought of _____ 19____	
Load of _____	
Price _____ per cwt.	Gross _____ lbs.
Price _____ per bu.	Tare _____ lbs.
Driver—On. Off.	Net _____ lbs.
	Net _____ bu.
	Weighter. _____

One-fourth actual size.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

KANSAS—Six elevators for sale. Address 67X9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

TEN IOWA AND ILLINOIS Elevators for sale, will sell one or all. Priced for quick sale. O. A. Talbott, Keokuk, Iowa.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

OHIO—Elevator and equipment to be sold by undersigned at public auction at Deunquat, Ohio, June 17th, 1932, at 1 o'clock P. M. Good grain, coal and feed business. George J. VanGundy, Receiver, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

MINNESOTA cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING
AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

TWO INDIANA ELEVATORS FOR SALE
Piercton, on Penna. R. R., good house, coal—Feed.
Auburn, on Penna. R. R., good house, Feed.
Sell right quick for cash—no trade.
Write Kraus & Applebaum, Inc.,
912 Old First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Fort Wayne, Ind.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

NORTHERN INDIANA elevator for sale; only elevator in county seat, population 5000. Doing excellent business grain, seeds, feed, coal and ice. Good location, well equipped; electrified; clean competition surrounding towns; takes \$30,000 to swing. Basis past and present earnings will return purchase price every two years; bear any investigation you wish to make. Have accurate set of books audited regularly by C. P. A. Good reasons for selling but don't take your time nor ours unless you have the capital and mean business. Address 68J7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business. USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

WESTERN KANS.—12,000 bu. elevator for sale in good wheat country at Hanston, Kans. Address A. H. Ling & Sons Grn. Co., Jetmore, Kans.

OHIO—Good elevator for sale cheap, only elevator in town of 500 pop.; good territory; good coal and grain business; a bargain if sold at once. Hill & Hill, Oakwood, Ohio.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE

MICHIGAN—Three elevators for sale or lease—grain, feed and bean business. Well located in the bean growing district and in good dairy and poultry communities; one elevator has a lumber yard. Write Saginaw Milling Company, Saginaw, Mich.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ AND USE THEM.

ELEVATOR AND MILL FOR SALE OR LEASE

NORTHEAST, OKLA.—Elevator and Mill for sale or lease, 20,000 bulk, 20,000 flat. 50 bbl. mill. Good location. Dawson Realty Co., Afton, Oklahoma.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

ELEVATOR OR MILL WANTED

WILL EXCHANGE \$8,000 EQUITY in Urbana, Ohio, residential property for elevator or small mill. Gregg Bros., R. D. 3, Urbana, Ohio.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now"

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR AND FEED MILL

KANSAS—Elevator and feed mill for sale; priced for quick sale. Address 68L1, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COLORADO—Grain, feed and seed business for sale or lease, on account of health. Also handle beans, hay, produce and cream. In business two years and always enjoyed good business. Would trade for Colo. stock ranch, or sell with easy terms. Drescher Bros., Box 196, Crowley, Colo.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Record of Receipts.—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus., Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2.50, as is.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

Improved Railroad Claim Blanks require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assures prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment. Are printed on bond paper, bound in books, each containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, with two-page index, instructions and summary, with four sheets of carbon. The original is sent to the claim agent, and carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim. Sells for \$2. Have few loosely bound and soiled, one at \$1, four at \$1.25 and two at \$1.50. Order 411-E (overcharge in freight or weight) "Special."

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book.—Designed to facilitate the work of buyers during the busy season when each farmer is hauling a number of loads daily. Each page is divided vertically down the middle and only the left half is ruled for entries. The ruling shows top of left-hand half of each page. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the leaf, so that when leaf is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each left has spaces for 33 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters. By assigning a separate leaf to each farmer and entering his loads on it, a complete record of his deliveries is always ready. Book is 12x12 inches, check bound with canvas back, contains 225 leaves of white bond and nine sheets of carbon. Regular price \$3. One bargain at \$2. Order Form 66 "Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

EXPERIENCED MANAGER for grain elevator wants position at once. Can furnish references. Address 68K2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WANT POSITION as Manager of country elevator, 15 years experience in grain and its sidelines. Bank and other references. Address 68H17 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MIDDLE aged married man, 12 yrs. exper. wants position managing elvtr., know retail coal-feed business; satisfactory ref.; prefer Ind., Ohio, or Ill., on percentage basis. Write 68K8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

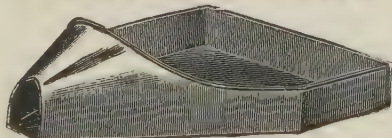
POSITION WANTED as superintendent local mill or terminal elevator; 15 yrs. actual exper. as blending supt.; familiar with all feed and elevator machinery; can go anywhere; best of refs. Address 68L4 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

EXPERIENCED GRAIN ELEVATOR managers and operators have 9,000 possible openings to apply for by making their want known through the "Situations Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS.

HELP WANTED

EXPERIENCED MANAGER WANTED for a small line of elevators in Central Indiana, that have always made money; one with sideline experience. Properties in good condition and electrically equipped; have been operated by owner for past 25 years and he wishes to retire from active management. Good proposition for right party. Write 68L7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE PANS

Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00 at Chicago.
Seed Size, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 11$ ", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

MOTORS FOR SALE

A BARGAIN—One 10-h.p. motor for sale, 1800 r.p.m., with starter. Used less than 50 hours. Write J. S. Emerson, Mapleton, Minn.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED

Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

SCALES FOR SALE

BUFFALO TEN TON Truck and Wagon Scale for sale; used four years; in first class condition; replacing with twenty-ton scale. Syler & Syler, Plymouth, Ind.

ONE GOOD 5 BUSHEL Size Avery Automatic Scale for sale, slightly used; guaranteed O. K. Write or call Bourbon Elevator & Feed Mill, Bourbon, Indiana.

ENGINES FOR SALE

ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell, will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

FIELD AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Hedging by Dealing in Grain Futures

By G. Wright Hoffman, Ph.D.

A subject of much interest to all handlers of grain; not a fragmentary discussion but a presentation of the subject in a comprehensive and scientific manner.

This book, bound in cloth, 141 pages, includes, besides an extensive bibliography, chapters on: The Development of Futures Trading and the Practice of Hedging; The Theory of Hedging; Limitations Affecting Hedging; The Extent of Hedging; Extension of the Principle of Hedging.

This is a valuable book and will be worth to you many times its cost.

Price \$2.00 f. o. b. Chicago

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Duplicating Contract Book, for the purchase of grain from farmers. Contains 100 originals printed on bond paper and perforated, and 100 duplicates on manila, with ruled spaces on the back for entering amounts delivered, numbered, in duplicate. Check bound, size $5\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 10DC. Price \$1.15. Weight 1 lb.

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Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price, \$1.15, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt., 1 lb.

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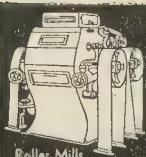
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Learning the Meaning of Farm Board Promises.

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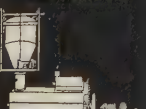
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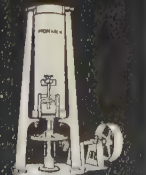
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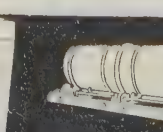
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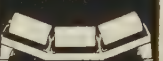
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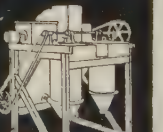
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth. Member A. B. C.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, JUNE 8, 1932

THE LA FOLLETTE Railway Valuation Act of 1913 has not yet succeeded in establishing the value of any railroad to the satisfaction of the parties interested, but the effort has wasted over \$185,000,000 of the people's money and the waste will be continued unless the people protest loud enough to their representatives in Congress to stop the useless appraisal. Values have changed so rapidly during the last three years previous appraisals are worthless.

GRAIN elevator operators everywhere are finding it necessary to contact their regular customers more frequently, either by circulars, letters, house organs or telephone calls and enterprising dealers who have adopted every known means of keeping their business prominently before their prospective customers, report increased business and more satisfied customers. The elevator operator who is not sufficiently interested in the trade of the farmers of his community to communicate with them at frequent intervals, permits them to forget of his place of business and the supplies he has to offer them.

MANY REPORTS of thefts from many country elevators again emphasizes their isolation and need of safeguarding at night.

WHEN all of the Farm Board's wheat is turned over to the Red Cross for free distribution and the Farm Board abolished, the grain markets will have some chance to function normally free from political interference.

THE NUMBER of grain elevator fires occurring recently should serve as a warning to elevator owners who are anxious to use their plants in handling the new crop, to exercise greater vigilance in correcting known fire hazards and in providing facilities for extinguishing fires in their incipency.

THE AUTOCRAT of the Department of Agriculture recently ordered a new schedule of commission charges for several stock yards, thereby driving a lot of hustling merchants from the farmer's market and doing permanent injury to the producer. Bureaucratic control of the farmers markets is costing them dearly.

THE PURCHASE by the Farmers National Grain Corp., of seven country elevators in Utah seems to carry the conviction that the Farm Board has a little money left. The thawing out of its frozen assets will be a long drawn out job for some patient tax eater long after the Farm Board has been forgotten.

IN FAIRNESS to the railroads and their patrons, the Federal Government should immediately repeal the Recapture Clause and cease assessing the successful railroads for the failure of the incompetents. The Adamson Law and all other legislation restricting the management or operation of rail carriers should be repealed and the railroads be given a fair chance to meet honest competition without governmental interference.

CANADA'S export bonus of 5 cents a bushel on wheat will expire June 15, and naturally producers and wheat handlers are making a mad rush at the last hour to dispose of their holdings, because after that date their price will no doubt drop the full amount of the bonus, unless this assured change has already been discounted in the market. Another expensive experiment in Governmental interference with the grain trade has gone wrong.

THE NEW CROP will be handled more expeditiously, more economically and more profitably if your elevator is in prime working condition to handle grain efficiently. Labor and machinery supplies are obtainable at such reasonable prices, the temptation to bring old run-down houses up-to-date is almost irresistible. If you want to attract business to your plant, give it an up-to-date appearance with a fresh coat of paint and a clean, orderly interior; then improve its mechanical equipment so that every load can be taken in quickly without delay or irritation to the customer. The better the service rendered the easier it is to hold the business.

THE FARM BOARD is asking for another \$100,000,000 so it can take its wheat out of hock and sell it on time to European consumers. If it had clear title to the wheat it would not be necessary to ask for any appropriation because it could sell what it owned on time as it did to Brazil, China and Germany. Better by far to give it all to the unemployed.

MANUFACTURERS of feedstuffs, fertilizer, salt, or any other product handled as a sideline by country elevator operators cannot merit the patronage of country retailers, or obtain a second order from them, if they persist in the unfair practice of going around the retailers whom they have sold stocks of goods in carload lots and sell supplies to the prospective customers of the retailer. If the retailer has not enough hustle and pep to sell the goods congesting his warehouse, then it is up to the manufacturer to school him in better sales methods to the end that both may build up a permanent and desirable trade that will be mutually profitable. The manufacturer or jobber who attempts to go around the retailer sacrifices all claim to consideration.

MODIFICATION of the branding requirements of the Pure Food and Drugs Act would seem to be necessary in the interest of manufacturers who invoice the goods correctly and merely use sacks as containers, labeling on the bags being of no value either to seller or buyer, but only an additional expense making the use of sacks of less value. An example in point is the seizure by the federal bureaucrats of 300 bags of corn gluten feed shipped from the leading manufacturer at Kansas City to the leading elevator concern at Atchison, Kan., because the bags bore no mark showing the weight. It should be sufficient that the bags be labeled on delivery to the ultimate consumer or sold by weight. Red tape regulations are strangling many legitimate business activities.

THE Kansas City Grain Inspection Department having reduced its revolving fund to a figure less than \$70,000 has just advanced its charges for inspecting grain from 60 cents to \$1.00 per car, and the charge for making protein tests from 60 cents to 75 cents per test. If the grain producers and handlers of Kansas are alert, they will see to it that the next legislature enacts a law limiting the use of any money collected for grading or testing grain to the departments rendering the service. The Grain Inspection Department in every state was originated and intended as a department to render service to buyers and sellers at points distant from point where service is rendered and was never intended that the department should be used as a revenue producer for other activities of the government. All of the extra charges unfairly levied against farm products reduces the net revenue to the producer and to that extent reduces the farmers buying power in his home market.

OLD MAN DEPRESSION has greatly multiplied the number of peddlers, swindlers and other fakers wandering about the country preying upon the credulous, so that the law-making bodies of many sections are enacting legislation providing for restrictions and heavy license fees in hope of discouraging these nomadic sharpers who delight to prey upon the credulous and inexperienced. With so many men out of work, scoop shovel competition will no doubt spring up in many new districts with the movement of the new crop, so that established elevator operators need to equip themselves to render a better service than usual if they are to retain their regular trade.

GOVERNMENT regulation of business suffered a setback in the recent decision by the Supreme Court of the United States holding that the manufacture of ice in Oklahoma was not subject to supervision as a public utility. Now if the court will have the courage to declare that trading in grain is not affected with public interest as alleged by Congress we may get relief from burdensome regulation of future trading. Regulation may be justified as applied to natural monopolies; but the trader in grain, far from enjoying a monopoly, is subjected to the fiercest competition. The marketing of farm products should be free from Federal taxes and regulations.

THE PLEA by the chairman of the Federal Farm Board before the senate com'te on agriculture for \$100,000,000 to finance credit sales of wheat and cotton abroad does not promise much for the wheat growers. The chairman stated that from inquiries already received export sales of 15,000,000 bus. of wheat and 1,000,000 bales of cotton could be arranged before the end of this crop year if effective financing were available. As the Board now has more than 100,000,000 bus. of cash and future wheat the 15,000,000 bus. represent too small a quantity to be effective; and United States grain firms stand ready to take a larger amount off the Farm Board's hands, for cash.

CHAIRMAN STONE of the Federal Farm Board has failed in misleading the producers and handlers of grain so frequently, none have any confidence in either his judgment or his integrity, so his latest attempt to boost the market by forecasting an advance of 10 cents a bushel will fall of its own weight. When the Government gets out of the wheat business and out of the cotton business and stops attempting to influence the markets for other agricultural products, the producers will find a much stronger market for their products and the consumers of the world will bid for United States products without prejudice. Governmental meddling has not only cost the tax payers \$500,000,000, but the producers have paid several times that amount for the privilege of tolerating the racketeers who have made many promises to boost prices, but failed at every turn.

Buying Mortgaged Grain

During the last year, grain dealers in all sections of the country have been called upon more frequently to pay for grain a second time than ever before, because of liens undisclosed by sellers.

Farmers stimulated by the age old ambition to own the next 80 have mortgaged their property beyond their ability to pay and more farm mortgages have been foreclosed during the last two years than ever before in the history of the country.

Of course wasteful and extravagant government expenditures have contributed their full share to the farmer's excessive burdens and the unemployed sharpers have induced him to become a victim of more fraudulent paper than ever before. On top of all this, the government has urged and encouraged farmers to borrow upon every imaginary excuse, until the farmer who is free from liabilities is a rare bird. New legislation has given priority to liens of threshermen, shellermen and others rendering specific services in connection with producing farm products, until the country grain merchant who buys grain every day of the year in the open market is kept on his toes to avoid buying grain covered by liens not admitted by the "farmer" who presents products for sale.

On page 539 of this number will be found information regarding the extension of liens established by real estate mortgages to the grain grown on the land under foreclosure, so that with the movement of the new crop, grain buyers must scrutinize chattel mortgage files more vigilantly than ever before.

More and more buyers are using an endorsement stamp on back of checks used to pay for grain and thereby requiring sellers to give written assurance that grain offered for sale is free from all liens. The unfairness of country juries to the "rich grain buyer" is proverbial. Hence it is doubly important that grain buyers exercise every precaution to protect their bank accounts from the dishonest tenant and the scheming landlord. At best he can not hope to escape falling into the net of some of these sharpers, but unless he exercises unusual vigilance he is sure to be called upon to pay for much grain a second time.

North America's Lost Wheat Trade

So long as the Farm Board's large stock of wheat is retained in the public show windows it will exercise a depressing influence on the farmer's market for new grain. It does not matter that much of the wheat intended originally for human consumption is fed to weevil or to livestock. With the large stocks reported each week, manufacturers will not worry about supplies of grain needed to fill orders.

The government through its many ridiculous attempts to peg the price and ignore the world's needs and supplies has done more to destroy the foreign markets of United States wheat growers than any other factor in the last fifty years. There is no doubt that North America can deliver wheat needed by the populous European nations at a lower price per bushel than the more distant Southern Hemisphere, but any attempt on the part of Canada or the United States to boost the price on European consumers will be met by prohibitive import duties, and the extensive use of substitutes. If North American wheat producers are to merit the patronage of European consumers, they must treat their prospective customers with fairness and consideration. Any organized effort to gouge them will be met by prohibitive tariffs and the more general use of substitutes.

North American wheat growers are now suffering from the short sighted price boosting tactics of the racketeers promoting the Canadian Wheat Pool and the Federal Farm Board. When the markets get rid of the scheming bands of misguided promoters, North American producers will have some chance of recovering their lost markets.

THE ACTIVE interest being taken by Illinois grain merchants in the retirement of the government from all competitive lines of business is now being duplicated in some other states, and we are encouraged by the number of grain and field seed merchants running for office in other sections of the country. A more active interest of business men generally in government is sure to result in early relief from the large army of bureaucrats now living off the tax payers.

TAKE LIFE

TAKE it just as though it was—as it is—an earnest, vital and important affair. Take it as though you were born to the task of performing a merry part of it—as though the world awaited your coming. Take it as though it was a grand opportunity to do and achieve, to carry forward great and good schemes, to help and cheer a suffering, weary, it may be heart-broken brother. Now and then a man stands aside from the crowd, labors earnestly, steadfastly, confidently, and straightway becomes famous for wisdom, intellect, skill, greatness of some sort. The world wonders, admires, idolizes, and it only illustrates what others may do if they take hold of life with a purpose. The miracle, or the power, that elevates the few, is to be found in their industry, application, and perseverance under the promptings of a brave, determined spirit.

Mark Twain

Chattel Clause in Real Estate Mortgages

In the foreclosure of mortgages made in the years when lands were selling at high prices it is often found that the property can not be sold for enough to pay the mortgage at the present deflated value of land; and recourse is being had to a clause inserted in some real estate mortgages, giving a lien on the crops grown on the land.

In Iowa this chattel mortgage clause is not effective unless recorded with the real estate mortgage and indexed in the chattel mortgage index book. Such indexing gives the grain buyer the same warning as he has of ordinary chattel mortgages.

The Code of Iowa (1927) Section 10032. Real Estate Mortgage with Chattel Mortgage or Receivership Clause, provides:

"Real estate mortgages which create an incumbrance on personal property, shall, after being recorded at length, be indexed in the chattel mortgage index book. Said index shall show the book and page where said mortgage is recorded, and such record and index shall have the same effect as though said mortgage were retained by the recorder as a chattel mortgage, or as though the same had been recorded at length in the chattel mortgage records and indexed accordingly."

Altho the real estate mortgage may not contain the words "chattel mortgage" any language creating an incumbrance has the same effect as a chattel mortgage, if recorded or if indexed in the chattel mortgage index book.

Examples of such receivership clauses are found in the regular forms used by the Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co., the National Life Ins. Co., Northwestern Mutual Life, Equitable Life, Bankers Life, First Trust Joint Stock Land Bank of Chicago, Federal Land Bank of Omaha, and Collins Mortgage Co.

One of the strongest of these clauses is found in the real estate mortgage form used by the Prudential Ins. Co. reading:

It is also expressly agreed that in the event this mortgage shall not be paid and fully discharged at its maturity, whether the same matures by lapse of time alone, or upon the election of the holder hereof because of any breach or default in any of the conditions or stipulations herein contained, then the rents, profits, increase and right of possession of said premises and all crops of whatsoever nature or kind that may grow or be raised thereon from and after the date of such maturity or election, shall be and the same are hereby sold, conveyed and assigned to said second party, its successors or assigns, who upon application to any court of record may have a receiver appointed to take immediate possession of said premises.

In the Iowa cases of *Smith v. McLean* (24-322) and *Simms v. McKee* (25-341) it was held the chattel mortgage must be filed in the county where the mortgagor resides. It is not sufficient that it be filed in the county where the crop was harvested. A chattel mortgage will be valid in any county to which the property is removed. If a resident of another state records there the mortgage has no effect in state where crop is grown and stored. A mortgage valid in state where the property is located has the same force when property is removed to another state.

When an ordinary real estate mortgage is foreclosed the grain buyer can do business safely with the mortgagor for a year; and if a tenant occupies the farm the tenant retains his right to dispose of the crops

matured and not yet harvested at time of foreclosure, by the terms of his lease.

In the Iowa cases of *White v. Griggs* (7 N.W. 125.) and *Hech v. Dittman* (7 N.W. 495; 10 N.W. 241) and *Richards v. Knight* (42 N.W. 584) it was held "The mortgagor of real estate has the right to possession until the expiration of the year of redemption, and during that time has the right to crops growing on the premises. Crops matured but not yet harvested, standing on the premises at the time of the foreclosure sale and belonging to a tenant who has been in possession under lease from the mortgagor, do not pass by the sale but are personal property."

Judgment Creditor Has No Preference Over Mortgage

Two chattel mortgages on crops were given by the Zaring Farm & Live Stock Co., the first, for \$1,200, to the Citizens Bank & Trust Co., and the second to the Evans Mercantile Co. for a larger amount. The wheat was delivered to the Michaud Warehouse Co., and the warehouse receipts were pledged with the First Security Bank of Pocatello and the Citizens Bank & Trust Co. for additional money.

With the consent of the foregoing parties the wheat was sold, with the understanding between the farm company, the mercantile company, and the warehouse company which sold the wheat, that, after the two banks were paid, the balance was to be paid to the mercantile company.

After the warehouse receipts had been pledged to the banks, and before the sale of the grain, the Westcott-Allen Oil Company brought suit against the farm company, and served garnishment proceedings upon the First Security Bank, later reducing its claim to judgment and likewise levying execution. When the wheat was sold, the warehouse company received the proceeds from the purchaser, deducted its charges, and made out two checks drawn on the First Security Bank; one to the Citizens' Bank & Trust Company for its loan, and the other to the First Security Bank for the balance, which covered the amount due the First Security Bank, and the \$764.67 in dispute herein.

The Citizens' Bank & Trust Company, being paid in full is now entirely out of the controversy. The First Security Bank cashed the check payable to it without an indorsement of the Evans Mercantile Company; paid itself; and held the balance because of the garnishment proceedings.

The court adjudged respondent Evans Mercantile Company entitled to the amount in dispute, and the oil company appeals. The First Security Bank deposited the \$764.67 in court, and was dismissed from the suit with its costs.

The Supreme Court of Idaho on Apr. 1, 1932, affirmed the decision of the Bannock County District Court, holding that "The oil company can claim no greater right to the money in dispute than the farm company possesses, or possessed at the time of the garnishment or execution."—10 Pac. Rep. (2d) 303.

Right to Membership without Compliance with Rules

Effective June 11 Fred J. Thatcher, pres., and J. F. Florentine, sec'y, of the Updike Grain Co., were suspended for 5 and 2 years respectively from the privileges of membership, by the directors of the Board of Trade May 25, issuing the following statement:

The two officers were guilty of violating certain rules by making false affidavits to the effect that they were owners of stock in the Updike Company when in reality this stock had been transferred and sold to Farmers National Grain Corporation.

The Farmers National registered two memberships on the Board of Trade. These memberships entitled them to the same privileges other members enjoy under Board of Trade rules formulated during the last eighty years.

Without notice, or without obtaining offer from competing corporations, Farmers National purchased all of the stock of Updike Grain Corporation, to do a general commission and futures business through this firm on the floor of the exchange.

The Updike Company is a member of the Board of Trade Clearing Ass'n, and the Farmers National chose to clear its business through the Updike Co.

It developed that officers of the Updike Co., presumably with the knowledge of the officers of Farmers National, concealed in their statements that Farmers National was actually owner of its stock when registering the new ownership with the clearing house.

George S. Milnor, president of the Stabilization Corporation, and general manager of Farmers National, appeared as one of the counsel in defense of the accused officers of the Updike Co. It developed that one of the officers of the Updike Co. was obtaining all the brokerages on orders which he executed from the Farmers National in lieu of salary. This testimony was undisputed.

The Chicago Board of Trade has developed a grain marketing system which has been copied by exchanges thruout this country and in other parts of the world. It has never asked or received any form of subsidy from governmental sources, and has always functioned and provided a free, open and competitive market for the farmers of this country.

Only by rigid enforcement of its rules can the exchange continue along those sound lines which have proved so valuable to farmer and consumer.

Regardless of the fact that these men were officers of the farm board subsidiary, financed by the government, we had no other recourse if the integrity of the exchange is to be maintained.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation did apply for membership in the Board of Trade Clearing House, but Clarence E. Huff evidently thought that a company headed by a former preacher ought to be accepted without examination of its books. The clearing house officials, however, denied the application, the inspection of the books having been refused. Membership in the Clearing House involves grave financial responsibility and every member must be assured that the other members are in a position at all times to meet their financial obligations.

The Rev. Clarence E. Huff appealed to the directors of the Board of Trade, but under the rules the directors can not hold a hearing on the complaint until the request for examination of the books has first been complied with.

Ever since the depression started in the fall of 1929 the clearing house com'tee has been one of the most active on the Board. Its supervision has been effective in preventing loss to outsiders dealing with member firms.

The Reverend Huff then took his complaint to the Sec'y of Agriculture with the result that a hearing will be had before the commission of three composed of Arthur M. Hyde, sec'y of agriculture; Wm. D. Mitchell, attorney-general; and Robert P. Lamont, sec'y of commerce.

The hearing is set for 10 a. m. Wednesday, June 8, in the conference room, Administration building, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Shrinkage of Grain in Storage?

Grain & Feed Journals: Are there tables showing shrinkage of grain in storage?—Lehigh Milling Co., Lehigh, Kan.

Ans.: The shrinkage of each lot of grain depends upon the moisture and must be determined by test and not by reference to a table. Wheat of the same crop from the same locality usually has the same shrinkage, so that if ascertained by test for several lots the same percentage of loss in weight can be assumed on untested lots.

As the normal moisture content of wheat is 12 per cent it can be expected to shrink down to that amount in the course of time. Therefore take samples from the territory to be covered and make moisture tests, and if the machine shows 17 to 18 per cent moisture, a shrinkage of 5 to 6 per cent may be expected.

The shrinkage of corn is greater because of the greater percentage of initial moisture.

Tests by the Ohio Exp. Sta. for 6 years showed that cribbed corn lost an average of 19.96% by Aug. 1. Some lots lost 6.5% weight and some 24.75%. This test was made by placing a box with sides and top of wire netting on the second floor of a corn crib and filling it with 100 lbs. of ear corn.

The Illinois Exp. Sta. weighed whole cribs and contents four times a month for 9 years. Each crib contained 300 bus. hauled direct from the fields and protected by tight roof and slat sides. Averaged the shrinkages were for the nine years, by November 1.33%; by December 3.26%; by January 4.16%; by February 5.48%; by March 6.95%; by April 9.99%; by May 13.10%; by June 15.29%; by July 16.15%; by August 16.61%; by September 16.39%; by October 16.54%, and by November 16.30%.

Mills of the United States have average wheat storage facilities of approximately 391,500 bus. for each 1,000 barrels of milling capacity.

The first half of June was a bad time for the Farm Board a year ago, and was a bad time for Joseph Leiter. June, 1932, seems to be repeating history.

Farm Board's Three-Barreled Gun

The Federal Farm Board under a bill approved May 20 by the Senate Agriculture Com'te would be empowered to put into effect the equalization fee, the export debenture plan and the domestic allotment plan of cropping.

The Grange, Farmers Union and the Farm Buro are back of the impractical measure.

The equalization fee provision provides for marketing agreements with co-operatives to permit withholding of commodities from markets on payment to those organizations of the cost of impounding. After estimates of probable losses, costs and charges to be paid under these agreements, the Board would fix the equalization fee which would be collected as prescribed by the Board either on processing, sale or transportation of the commodities.

In the export debentures plan debentures would be issued by the treasury to farmers, co-operative or other producers on shipments abroad and would be one-half the duty on imports, except on the following, which the bill fixes: Corn, 7½ cents a bu.; rice, ½c a pound; wheat, 21 cents a bu; cotton, 2 cents a pound; tobacco, 2 cents a pound. To prevent increasing the production of debenturable commodities the Board could reduce debenture rates. These reductions, fixed in the bill, range from a decrease of 20 per cent if the production increased between 20 and 30 per cent, to 99 per cent if production increased 50 per cent or more.

Under the allotment distribution plan sponsored by the Farmers' Union, the Farm Board would estimate the amount of a commodity needed for domestic consumption.

This portion could not be sold in the domestic market for less than the production costs, with the remainder to be held, or exported, at the discretion of the Board. The portion the individual farmer could sell in the domestic market would be determined by the ratio his entire production bore to the national production. The Farm Board would be empowered to limit or place an embargo upon imports when they interfered with carrying out this plan. If necessary, the Board would be empowered to license dealers in agricultural products.

The farmers will enjoy being regulated by the racketeers.

In 1913 the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture employed 14,478 and its appropriation amounted to \$24,735,135. In 1931 the department had 48,000 employees and its cost was \$320,000,000.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

June 16-18. Southern Seedsmens Ass'n at Atlanta, Ga.

June 20. Farm & Grass Seed Group, A. S. T. A., Chicago, Ill.

June 20-21. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 21-23. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June 28-29. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Argonne Hotel, Lima, O.

July 5-6. National Hay Ass'n, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

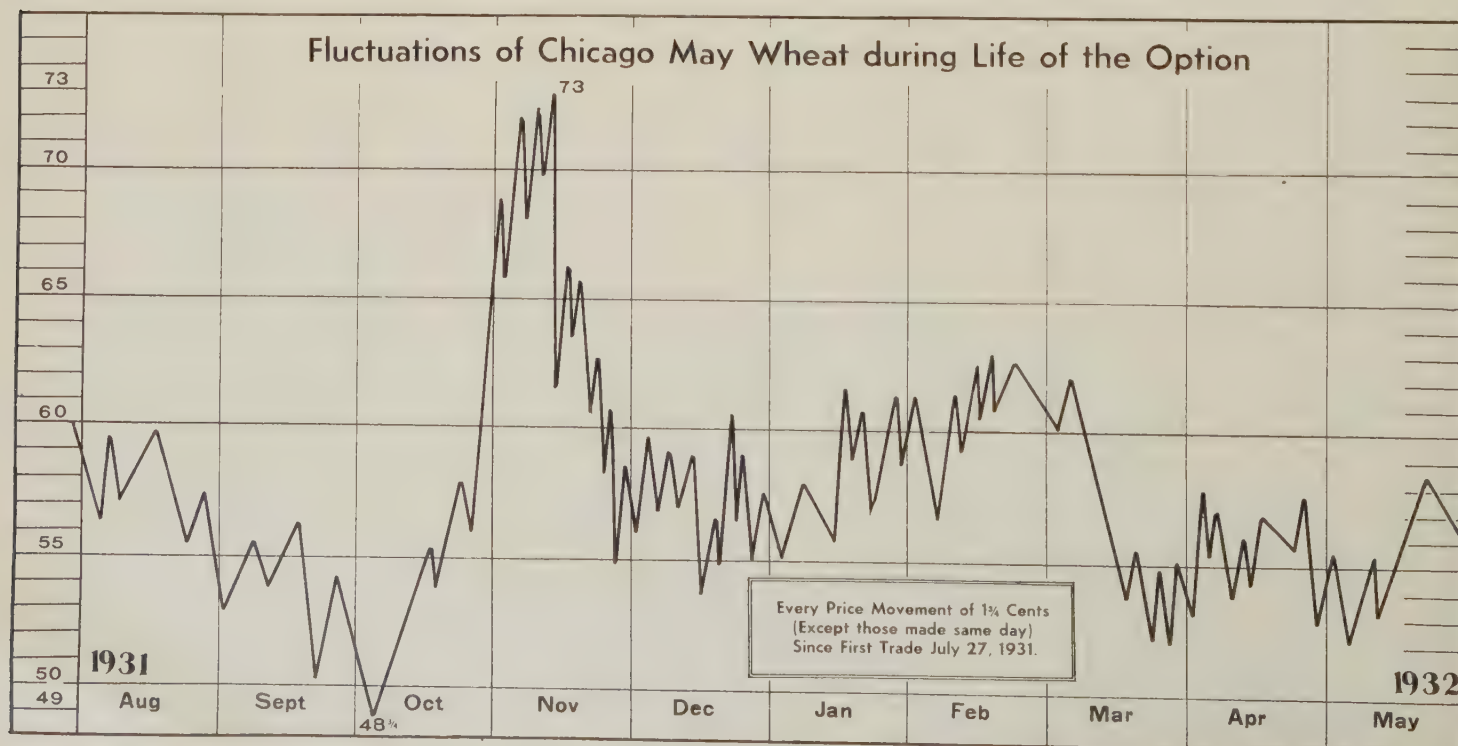
Aug. 8-12. Seed Analysts of North America at Fargo, N. D.

Aug. 18-19. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Onondaga Hotel Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 14-15-16. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Americus Hotel, Allentown, Pa.

Sept. 19-21. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

Fluctuations of Chicago May Wheat during Life of the Option



Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Soybean Pool Milking the Farmers of Illinois

Grain & Feed Journals: Several years ago, the soybean growers of Illinois were urged by the oil mills to grow soybeans at a guaranteed minimum price of \$1.25 per bushel with the privilege of selling elsewhere at a higher price. A large number of growers signed the contracts and were well satisfied with the arrangement. However, it did not suit the bolshevik element in the Illinois Farm Advisers Ass'n or the big shots in the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n, so they decided to organize a Soybean Pool.

They appointed local chairmen in every township in the soybean producing counties and started leading farmers towards the light of higher knowledge regarding alleged large profits that manufacturers were receiving from their soybean milling operations. A large number of farmers signed the pool contracts for a term of three years. When they delivered their soybeans to the Pool at harvest time, they received \$1.00 per bushel while their neighbors who signed contracts with the manufacturers received \$1.25 per bushel for their soybeans. So much for the 1930 crop of soybeans.

In 1931 farmers who have signed pool contracts began to wonder if they were as well off as their neighbors who sold their beans on the open market. When they finally decided to read their Pool contracts, they realized that they were signed up for 3 years. What was worse at the end of 3 years, they had to notify the Pool in writing within two weeks' time, or the contract automatically operated for another 3 years.

The Pool had experienced trouble in marketing their 1930 crop of soybeans. They held their beans too long and ended up by being in the red.

This led to a determined attempt to sell Pool stock to the growers and some stock was sold. Several growers state that they did not know of the financial condition of the Pool when they purchased the stock. They expressed surprise when they learned of the reported financial condition of the Pool as they knew that the Pool could take as high as 5c per bushel for selling the farmers' soybeans and consequently believed the Pool to be in splendid financial condition.

The Pool managers determined to recoup the large loss from handling the 1930 crop by making strategic plans for handling the 1931 crop. They determined to play the part of processors as well as that of merchandisers. The Pool beans were to be milled on a profit sharing basis. They made a deal with a manager of a mill who has had long years of experience in dealing with organizations composed of farmers.

Pool members received 20c per bushel for their beans at harvest time. By Dec. 1, 1931, farmers who had not signed Pool contracts were offered as high as 40c per bushel for their beans. This created a lot of dissatisfaction among Pool members, so the Pool finally made another payment of 4c per bushel to their members, making a total payment of 24c per bushel for their soybeans. A number of rumors were spread thruout the soybean growing territory to the effect that the product manufactured from Pool

beans was sold at panic prices. It was reported that the soybean oil meal was sold a company associated with the concern that milled the beans for the Pool at the low point of the year. It was also rumored that the soybean oil had been sold an associated company at 1/2c per pound below the market, which was the low point of the year on oil.

Growers who had not signed Pool contracts were holding their soybeans for 50c per bushel. Rumors circulated over the territory to the effect that several large soybean milling concerns would be glad to advance the price of soybeans if they could obtain a slight advance in the price of the products. Rumor also had it to the effect that the soybean market could not advance because of cut-rate soybean products offered by the concern that was milling the cheap Pool beans that netted the growers 24c per bushel.

Pool growers do not know how to plan their acreage for 1932. They are still under contract to deliver their beans to the Pool and they are afraid that if the rumored Pool loan is called, the Pool will sell the growers' beans in order to pay the loan and the growers will be left holding the bag. They feel sorry for themselves.

Farmers voluntarily organized the National Farmers Protective Ass'n. It is reported that a large number of them have withdrawn from the Farm Bureaus. The Farmers Protective Ass'n is demanding that the State Legislature refrain from donating taxpayers' money to the support of the Farm Bureau. They maintain that Farm Bureau is not necessary as they have agricultural instructors in the high schools and that the farm advisers spend all their time attempting

to enter business of some kind or another, to the detriment of private business.

The College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois has been closely identified with the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n, which is unfortunate for the university, and farmers state that the agricultural extension work costs too much. This is unfortunate as it may result in the university having trouble in obtaining increased appropriations from the Legislature.—A Pool Grower.

Time to Wake Up

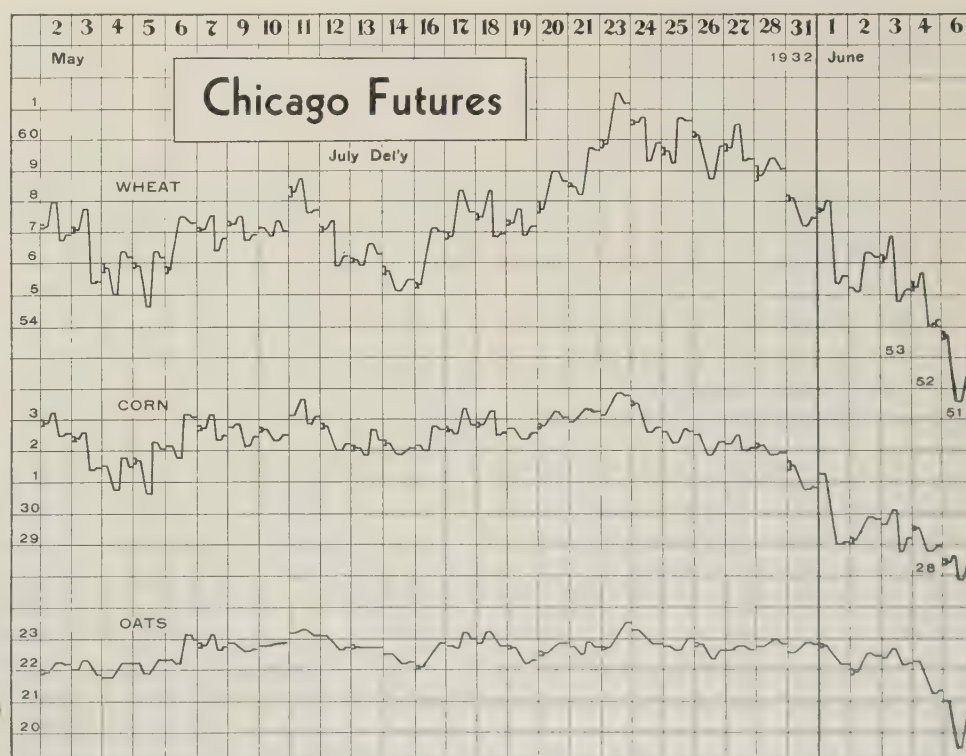
Grain & Feed Journals: I can see no remedy for governmental meddling until the numerous trade journals awaken the press of our nation to the importance of encouraging individual effort.—S. H. Park, prop. Park Feed Mill, Pomona, Cal.

The Motor Truck Problem

Grain & Feed Journals: In our opinion the loss of traffic to the railroads is not altogether due to changed conditions, but rather to the short-sightedness, stubbornness, or indifference of the managing officers in their failure to prepare to meet and cope with the inventive genius produced by this rapid and unfaltering Age of Progress. We are continually passing on to a higher step day by day, year by year, into new fields never trodden before.

A few pages in a tariff are usually devoted to rates, which is the simple thing the average shipper wants to know, while hundreds of other pages refer to rules, regulations, penalties, excess charges, demurrages, diversions, switching, arbitraries, back-hauls, sum of two locals, load only big cars, load them full, and a thousand other things, whereby the shipper or receiver is required to pay an extra toll into the railroad coffer. Just now the railroads are seeking higher rates and will encourage and welcome any severe restriction against competition by the motor truck and auto trailer.

The motor truck is filling a two-fold purpose to the consumer as well as producer and performs an economic service that merits respectful consideration.—E. M. Flickinger, Oklahoma City, Okla.



Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Haxtun, Colo., May 23.—No wheat crop here this year, and we may have to close up until the corn harvest.—W. C. Harris Grain Co.

Evansville, Ind., June 4.—Rain is needed in some of the counties in southern Indiana. New corn is suffering for the want of moisture. Many of the wheat fields also need rain. Wheat is looking fairly well and while the acreage is under that of last year, it is expected the yield will be only about 10% under that of former years.—W. B. C.

Springfield, Ill., June 1.—Corn is mostly planted and its condition and progress are generally good. It needs warmer weather. There is much cultivation. The condition of winter wheat and oats vary from poor to good. In many areas they are heading on short straw because of lack of rainfall. Good soaking rains are needed over much of the state for corn, oats and wheat.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Decatur, Ill., June 4.—Fine showers, day after day, have done much to change country scenery. The rain came unevenly but covered central Illinois pretty generally; one inch this week at Decatur. The moisture was good for the wheat as it headed out, but we still think a half crop is all we may expect. The corn fields disclose a good stand and color; most all of it has been cultivated once. The acreage is some in excess of normal. Soy beans are showing above ground and look good. It appears that the acreage will be little if any less than last year. Oats are doing better and show fewer withered blades.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 1.—The recent low temperature retarded crop growth generally, and the insufficient rainfall of the week leaves the soil too dry in most sections for good crop progress and field work. Farm work consisted chiefly of planting and cultivating corn; and in addition soy bean sowing continued in all sections. Wheat and oats continue in fair to good condition and oats are heading in the south; but these crops, show further local deterioration because of lack of rain, which is now badly needed in substantial amounts. Serious fly infestation prevails in a small section of the west-central portion of the state, and some evidences of rust and fly have appeared in the south.—J. H. Armington, senior meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 3.—Flax seeding is practically completed, except for the northwestern and northeastern corners of North Dakota. Good rains over the entire district are reported for the week just past, and as one expert expresses it, "The weather so far appears to have been made to order." The average rainfall during May in Minnesota was 2.96 inches, in South Dakota 3.37 inches, in North Dakota 1.89 inches, and in Montana 1.15 inches. The early sown flax is up to a good stand and showing fair progress. A spell of hot dry weather will make the grasshopper peril a very real one. The Fargo Forum last week stated that young grasshoppers ate a black strip three rods wide and a quarter of a mile long in a field of barley on a farm ten miles southwest of Fargo. Ditches along fields from west of Fargo into the city are thick with "hoppers" now about a week old. According to our records 330,000 bus. of domestic flax were marketed during the month of May, bringing the total for the 1931 crop up to 10,650,000 bus. This is the largest amount of seed received in any month since December last. In our opinion this is explained by the fact that during May the country shipped in flax to deliver against hedges. Public elevator stocks as of June 1 showed 450,000 bus. at Minneapolis and 375,000 bus. at Duluth.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Urbana, Ill., June 1.—The Hessian fly, which is worse in Illinois this season than it has been for ten years, will cause reductions of from 25 to 50% in wheat yields in many fields in the west central part of the state, W. P. Flint, chief entomologist of the Illinois State Natural History Survey and of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, announced. In the extreme eastern and northern portions of the state the damage will not be so severe as in the west central section. A late and large spring brood, coupled with favorable weather conditions for the pest, is responsible for the unusually heavy damage by insects this spring. Nothing can be done to reduce the damage in the growing wheat at this time.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 1.—The past week has witnessed the completion of the seeding of small grains. Corn planting is finished in southern Minnesota and South Dakota, and is progressing rapidly in other districts. Flax seeding is everywhere completed with the exception of the western part of North Dakota where rains are awaited and in Montana where seeding will continue until the middle of June. Over the major portion of the Northwest, the weather the past week has been made to order. While temperatures have been unseasonably low and some frosts have been reported, the benefits from this condition have far exceeded any possible damage. As these low temperatures have been accompanied by cold rains and wet heavy snows, the effect has been especially beneficial. According to the state entomologists, wet cold weather is the most effective agent for the destruction of grasshoppers, which have been hatching by millions in infested areas. It is hoped that the seriousness of this menace has been somewhat relieved. No damage from these pests has as yet been reported. Fortunately, pasture lands are well grassed, and grasshoppers, where they have survived the rain and cold, have not attacked the grain fields in their search for food. With the exception of the extreme northwestern and the extreme northeastern corners of North Dakota, ample moisture is reported. Rains have just been received along the northern tier of counties bordering Canada where there has been some damage from drought and high winds. There are the usual reports of weedy conditions in the early sown and poorly farmed fields with more than the usual complaint of thistles in the drier areas of North Dakota, and cutworms are taking their usual toll in the corn fields. On the whole, however, the grain

crops thruout the Northwest are in finer condition at this particular period than they have been for many years. Cold weather has favored root growth, and everywhere the fields are showing good stand and color. Prospects for an ample crop at this time could scarcely be better.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Declining Winter Wheat Prospects

Chicago, Ill., June 1.—Winter wheat prospects have declined steadily from the beginning of growing weather, the decline continuing during May. In general the wheat fields have a thin stand, and plants are small. The only chance of the crop to exceed present forecast is better than average filling conditions, making a plump grain. The condition of the crop in the last week of May was 67.8% of normal, compared with a ten-year average of 75.7. A lower condition than 67.8 on June 1 has been recorded only once in the past 30 years, namely, in 1925. This condition forecasts a yield per acre of 13.4 bus., which compares with last year's record yield of 19.2 and a ten-year average of 14.9 bus.

Hessian fly is causing more damage to winter wheat this year than for ten years or more. Usually insect damage does not reduce the yield of wheat materially. This year may be an exception. A vigorous growth tends to ward off the fly. This spring the plant does not have a vigorous growth.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Winter Wheat Condition Low

Chicago, Ill., June 1.—Winter wheat condition of 66.7% indicates 13.1 bus. per acre and forecasts 423,000,000 bus., against 787,000,000 harvested last year.

Infestation of hessian fly is unusually heavily and widely distributed from western Indiana to Nebraska. Cutworms, armyworms and grasshoppers threaten in scattered sections from Texas to Manitoba and Saskatchewan. About 25 to 40% of the grasshopper eggs have hatched to June 1 and of those hatched about 50% have been killed by the weather, according to best advice. The only important section in which hopper damage is an immediate threat is, unless rain is received, in Manitoba.

Spring wheat condition is 90% and the preliminary estimate of acreage 18,865,000, forecasting a yield of 13.2 bus. and a production of 249,000,000 bus., against the 10-year average of 259,000,000 bus.

Oats acreage is estimated at 41,986,000, against 39,722,000 in 1931; indicated production, 1,297,000,000, against 1,112,000,000 last year.—R. O. Cromwell statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for July delivery at following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows in cents per bushel:

	Wheat											
	May 25	May 26	May 27	May 28	May 31	June 1	June 2	June 3	June 4	June 6	June 7	
Chicago	60 5/8	59 3/4	59 3/8	59	57 3/4	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	54	52 3/4	51 3/4	
*Winnipeg	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/4	56 1/2	55 1/4	54 1/4	53 3/4	....	50	48 3/4	49
*Liverpool	60 5/8	60 1/2	61 1/4	62 1/4	60 5/8	60	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/2	
Kansas City	55 3/4	54 3/4	54 1/4	53 3/4	52	50 5/8	51	49 3/4	48 1/2	46 3/4	45 3/4	
Minneapolis	64 1/4	63 3/4	63 1/2	63 3/4	61 3/4	60	60 5/8	59 3/4	59 1/2	57	56 3/4	
Duluth, durum	59 3/4	58 3/4	57 3/4	57	55 5/8	53 3/4	54 5/8	53 1/2	53 1/4	51 1/2	50 1/4	
Omaha	54 1/4	53 3/4	53	52 1/2	50 7/8	49	49 3/4	48 3/4	47 5/8	46	....
St. Louis	59 1/2	58 5/8	58 1/4	57 3/4	56 1/4	54 5/8	55	54 3/4	53 3/4	51 1/2	....
Milwaukee	60 1/4	59 7/8	59 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	55 5/8	56 1/8	55 1/4	54	52 1/2	....
	Corn											
Chicago	32 5/8	32 1/4	32	31 3/4	30 3/4	29	29 3/4	29 1/4	28 7/8	28 3/4	28 3/8	
Kansas City	33 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/4	31 3/4	31 1/2	29 3/4	30	29 5/8	29 1/4	28 5/8	28 7/8	
Omaha	29 5/8	29 1/4	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 3/4	26 1/2	27 3/4	26 3/4	26 3/4	25 7/8	....
St. Louis	32	31 3/4	31 3/4	31 1/2	30 5/8	29	29 1/4	28 3/4	28 1/2	27 3/4	....
Milwaukee	32 5/8	32 1/4	32 1/2	32	30 7/8	29	29 3/4	29 1/4	28 7/8	28 3/4	....
	Oats											
Chicago	23	22 3/4	22 5/8	22 7/8	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/8	22 1/2	21 3/4	20 5/8	20 1/4	
Winnipeg	35 5/8	35 3/4	35 3/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 3/4	34 3/4	....	34 1/2	33 3/4	35 3/4
Minneapolis	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 5/8	21 1/4	20 5/8	20 5/8	20 1/2	19 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/4	
Milwaukee	23	22 1/2	22 5/8	22 7/8	22 3/4	22 1/4	22 3/4	22 1/4	21 3/4	20 5/8	....
	Rye											
Chicago	39 3/8	39 1/4	38 3/4	38 1/4	37 3/4	34 3/4	34 1/4	33	32 1/4	31 3/4	31 1/4	
Minneapolis	35 3/4	35	34 3/4	34 5/8	33 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 1/2	30	28 3/4	29 1/2	
Winnipeg	42 1/4	41 3/4	41 3/4	41 1/4	39 5/8	36 3/4	37	....	35 3/4	33 3/4	34 1/4
Duluth	38 1/4	38	37 1/2	37 1/4	36	33 3/4	33 1/4	32 1/2	32 3/4	30 3/4	30 1/4	
	Barley											
Minneapolis	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 3/4	31 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	29 3/4	28 1/2	27 1/4	27 3/4	
Winnipeg	41 1/2	41	40 3/4	40 3/4	39 3/4	37 3/4	37 1/2	....	37	36 3/4	37 3/4

*Deduction made on wheat only for depreciated currency.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Decatur, Ill., June 4.—Farmers are selling their cribbed corn very sparingly. Demand for same is also light.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Frederick, Okla., June 3.—A carload of new wheat, said by grain men here to be the earliest ever harvested in this county, was shipped to market at Wichita, Kan., on June 3. It graded 59 pounds to the bushel, and was said to be heavy with moisture.

Ft. Worth, Tex., May 25.—The first truckload of the new Texas wheat crop was sold here on May 23 by an Olney farmer and brot 48 cents a bu., not counting the 10-cent premium. It is expected that within 10 days harvest will be well under way all over the wheat belt of the Lone Star State, and that by June 15 shipments to the terminal market in this city will be heavy.

Winter Wheat Promises 454,615,000 Bus.

Chicago, Ill., June 1.—Winter wheat condition is 69.3, compared with our condition of 76 last month and the Government condition of 75.1. The ten year average condition for June 1st is 77.2; indicated crop 454,615,000 bushels, compared with our estimate of 480,874,000 bushels last month and the Government estimate of 440,781,000 bushels. We expect the Government report this month to be about 20 million less than our estimate.

All spring wheat: Condition 89.0, compared with 67.9 last year and ten year average condition of 86.8.—E. H. Miller, statistician, Jas. E. Bennett & Co.

Barley Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1931, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Baltimore		92,129		89,860
Chicago	208,000	258,000	418,000	276,000
Duluth	94,754	117,048	115,216	512,299
Fort Worth.....	200,000	16,000	4,800	42,000
Hutchinson	5,000	22,500		
Kansas City.....	27,200	96,000	9,600	22,400
Milwaukee	299,250	834,845	95,000	192,200
Minneapolis	597,270	896,920	239,580	870,600
New York	3,400	1,130,000		662,000
Omaha	1,600	33,600	11,200	12,800
Philadelphia		8,315		8,315
St. Joseph.....		10,500		5,250
Seattle	7,000	51,800		
Superior	93,402	115,013	111,800	196,957
Toledo	6,000	2,400		
Wichita	5,200	23,400	1,300	18,200

Corn Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1931, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Baltimore	75,594	95,195		
Chicago	3,838,000	2,822,000	3,628,000	2,944,000
Duluth	5,318	206,760	40,146	851,228
Fort Worth.....	196,500	90,000	51,000	93,000
Hutchinson	39,000	85,500		
Kansas City.....	564,000	1,929,000	162,000	2,670,000
Louisville	262,500	300,500	138,000	354,000
Milwaukee	375,480	426,240	233,750	1,235,232
Minneapolis	339,820	424,380	114,820	363,180
New Orleans.....			19,265	13,699
New York	257,375	84,000	7,000	
Omaha	351,400	789,600	303,800	1,988,000
Philadelphia	10,686	3,674		
St. Joseph.....	364,500	507,000	238,500	1,092,000
Seattle	48,000	93,000		
Superior	8,155	207,690		544,845
Toledo	130,000	60,000	70,640	1,100
Wichita	18,200	80,600	5,200	40,300

From Abroad

Martelli, Genoud & Cia, Ltda., the oldest cereal merchants in Buenos Aires, have gone into bankruptcy, liabilities \$8,147,214 and assets \$5,133,000.

Portugal prohibits imports of wheat and wheat flour except under special permits which are granted only in sufficient quantities to supply domestic needs after the returns from the harvest are known.

F. Albrecht & Co., dealing in grain and other commodities, and Hornby, Hemelryk & Co., the latter firm having membership in the Chicago Board of Trade, recently suspended payment at Liverpool, Eng.

Chile's Agricultural Export Board has wiped out the duty on wheat to bring down prices. There has since been a revolution, so that the free shipment of wheat into the country brings the question of payment.

Latvian imports of cereals will be only by the Government, effective June 15. The Ministry of Agriculture will supervise imports of wheat, rye, barley and corn and products thereof and control the domestic trade.

By Hungarian Government decree of April 10, 1932, to become effective July 1, 1932, the premium to wheat and rye producers or "boletta," which had been paid during the last two years, will be discontinued as of July 1, 1932.

Germany's import duty on wheat from May 1 to June 30 has been fixed at 18 marks (\$4.25) per 100 kilos (220 lbs.) but for only 15% of the wheat milled in the period Apr. 1 to June 30, 1930, about 180,000 tons. The German Grain Trade Co. will grant buyers of hard winter wheat a special bonus of two marks per 100 kilos. The purpose is to permit enough imports to keep prices down.

The Argentine Government has canceled the decree for the building of a line of elevators, carrying with it the cancellation of the guaranty of debentures by the provisional government on July 18, 1931. On the basis of the guaranty the Corporacion Americana de Fomento Rural had expended \$5,000,000, and finds itself ruined by the withdrawal of credit. A meeting of creditors has been called. The grain elevators under construction will be completed.

Spain has authorized the importation of an additional 100,000 tons of wheat before June 30. The total authorization is 250,000 tons. Payment for the imported wheat will be made in pesetas, which the exchange center will convert into foreign exchange at stipulated rates and in terms of 25 per cent of the amount due within three months after arrival of the wheat, 25 per cent six months after arrival, and 50 per cent later. Each importation requires express authorization of the ministry of agriculture.

Wheat Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during May compared with May, 1931, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Baltimore	8,429	447,780	652,493	1,135,813
Chicago	982,000	4,002,000	3,668,000	3,085,000
Duluth	1,081,863	3,386,375	2,172,484	5,312,287
Fort Worth.....	572,600	715,400	1,346,200	449,400
Galveston			2,065,500	1,247,000
Hutchinson	1,570,050	1,865,700		
Kansas City.....	4,928,000	9,899,200	3,201,600	6,094,110
Louisville	252,000	124,500	498,000	133,500
Milwaukee	513,320	2,323,860	503,583	418,100
Minneapolis	3,283,380	4,966,270	1,720,540	3,321,340
New Orleans.....			645,652	1,098,855
New York	6,028,949	1,242,000	4,354,000	698,800
Omaha	1,009,600	4,678,400	949,200	3,453,800
Philadelphia	339,479	344,573	300,892	
St. Joseph.....	240,000	591,000	268,800	421,500
Seattle	513,800	1,948,800		
Superior	440,428	2,209,837	1,087,616	2,119,383
Toledo	846,335	151,200	519,580	185,785
Wichita	1,363,500	1,135,500	802,500	1,876,500

Albany, Mo.—Sam Jordan of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture is holding meetings to explain the penalties under the seed labeling law. For violations in Harrison, Davies, Gentry and Worth Counties after the date of the meeting, May 20, prosecutions will follow.

The Greek Government has decreed that wheat flour produced in Greece for bread making must be either white flour, containing no more than 2.30 per cent nor less than 1.80 per cent bran, or clears, containing no more than 16 per cent nor less than 15 per cent bran, regardless of the origin of the wheat used.

A plank in the Republican platform at Springfield, Ill., was offered by delegates from southern and central Illinois, against the Farm Board, but the Small politicians rejected it.

Stocks of Canadian Grain in Elevators

Ottawa, Ont.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports stocks of grain at the different elevators on May 27, in bushels, as follows, 000 omitted:

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax	Rye
Western country elevators	62,283	1,873	1,340	554	1,389
Interior terminal elevators	151	182	34	1	....
Vancouver elevators	7,892	834	246	....	57
Victoria elevators	561	....	....	....	....
Prince Rupert elevators	1,157	....	....	....	....
Fort William and Port Arthur	46,378	965	2,163	834	5,027
In transit—lakes	5,006	196	657	....	682
Interior Pte. & mill elevators	5,751	904	1,338	35	23
Eastern elevators —Lake ports ..	6,400	883	206	15	297
Eastern elevators —Sbd. ports ..	6,137	699	467	....	2,189
U. S. Lake ports ..	4,102	....	282	....	95
U. S. Atlantic ports	3,099	....	....	....	503
Totals	148,923	6,540	6,738	1,440	10,266
Previous week	153,045	6,913	6,979	1,379	10,533
Like week 1931	132,592	10,839	15,447	1,253	12,549

Rye Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1931, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Baltimore	170	57,356	16,701	48,904
Chicago	461,000	325,000	332,000	597,000
Duluth	114,791	13,104	180,052	442,958
Kansas City.....	16,500	16,500	3,000	27,000
Louisville	6,000	18,000	15,000	9,000
Milwaukee	4,380	6,000	....	76,250
Minneapolis	295,350	199,420	194,570	244,420
New York	583,468	....	61,000	93,000
Omaha	8,400	19,600	11,200	9,800
Philadelphia	1,672	1,427	....	....
St. Joseph.....	....	1,500	....	1,500
Seattle	1,500	....	....	....
Superior	95,008	15,610	....	9,612
Toledo	3,600	....	3,540	....

Oats Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1931, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Baltimore	21,167	250,123	....	149,472
Chicago	2,524,000	982,000	3,835,000	2,316,000
Duluth	2,383	79,919	827,805	764,500
Fort Worth.....	336,000	38,000	64,000	40,000
Hutchinson	10,000	2,000	....	....
Kansas City.....	148,000	180,000	76,000	152,000
Louisville	76,000	442,000	192,000	572,000
Milwaukee	328,320	141,305	276,000	2,128,559
Minneapolis	454,920	513,590	620,240	738,160
New Orleans.....	....	56,402	53,703	15,295
New York	301,135	536,000	....	162,000
Omaha	40,000	182,000	740,000	266,000
Philadelphia	65,082	81,317	....	9,971
St. Joseph.....	176,000	212,000	42,000	136,000
Seattle	22,000	80,000	....	....
Superior	14,416	52,412	54,499	365,469
Toledo	1,392,585	351,655	627,825	548,075
Wichita .....	....	....	....	....

Archer-Daniels Midland Company's 7,500,000 bu. Elevator at Minneapolis

Changes in the method of marketing grain during the last three years have led to decided changes in the design of elevators constructed to store grain and seed. The new type of elevator is distinctly a storage unit. The notable departure from the old type of elevator is that the new elevator does not require the large investment in machinery and handling equipment found necessary in the old style terminal.

This new type is constructed to receive grain and properly warehouse it over a long period. Large volumes of grain are delivered to the new type elevator and must be unloaded, weighed and deposited in bins without delay. After once being deposited in bins this grain may remain undisturbed for many months. In order to provide for storage of this type, where the least capital investment is involved, it becomes necessary to take advantage of certain features such as additional height in storage tanks, minimum number of belts and little unloading and handling equipment.

This type of elevator is well exemplified in the Delmar elevator recently designed and constructed by McKenzie Hague Company for the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company. This plant was constructed of fire-proof materials throughout using reinforced concrete walls for all tanks and structural steel frame with corrugated asbestos covering for the two headhouses.

The annex contains 126 bins comprised of four rows of cylindrical tanks, eleven in each row. Each tank is 32 feet 4 inches inside diameter and 152 feet deep. The tanks are so separated from each other as to provide 82 intermediate bins, providing individual capacities ranging from 5,000 bus. to 110,000 bus. each, and giving total capacity of 7,500,000 bus. All bins have flat bottoms. All large tanks are equipped with Zeleny Temperature recording instruments.

Tracks are provided on two sides of the elevator for receiving and shipping. On each side of the elevator is provided a receiving pit and car puller. Grain coming to the elevator is deposited in either of the two receiving pits and conveyed by 36 inch rubber belts to one of two elevator legs. A hood over receiving belt in pit sucks out dust and keeps tunnel clean. Each leg is located in a separate head house and elevates grain to a 3000 bushel garner above a 2500 bu. hopper scale located in the cupola where it is weighed and delivered through a system of spouts. Under each scale is a twin head ring from which lateral spouts are taken to bins adjacent to the scales and to the belts. An improved car door opener expedites the unloading of grain. Each elevator leg is vented through roof of head house.

In each headhouse is a 100,000 lb. Fairbanks Hopper scale with cylindrical body and conical bottom. The scales are equipped with the latest improved type recording beam and weight lifting device.

From each headhouse an independent conveyor gallery extends back over the storage tanks and each contains a 30 inch conveyor belt 445 feet long and so arranged as to deliver grain to any bin. All carrier rolls and concentrators are equipped with anti-friction bearings and the tripper travels the full length of the gallery.

An overhead track in each gallery supports a shovel machine for cleaning bottoms of all bins. The shovel machine is so arranged as to travel from one end of its gal-

lery to the other and may be plugged in for operation in any bin.

The gallery is very light and well ventilated. Throughout the length of each gallery steel sash of the projected type of operation were placed on each side.

Grain being shipped or removed from the storage tanks is deposited on one of two 30 inch conveyor belts located in the tunnels under the storage tanks. From these conveyor belts the grain is discharged into boots of either of the two legs to be elevated to the scales in headhouses. From the scales the grain may be dropped into car loading spouts for shipment or returned to any of the storage bins.

While gravity will carry most of the grain from these bins two sets of traveling shovels are provided for moving remaining grain from flat bottom bins onto basement belts. The shovels are electrically operated and are so arranged as to plug into any point where shoveling may be required.

The tunnels under the storage are ade-

quately ventilated by means of special air vents on each end of the storage unit. These air vents extend from the tunnel to the top of the elevator. Two sets of stairs are provided leading from the ground level to the top of the elevator.

One 1000 lb. freight elevator was provided and installed to serve from the ground floor to the scale floor.

All conveyor belts are operated by individual G. E. motors and have silent chain drive transmission. Each is equipped with counter weight automatic take up. All head pulleys are lagged with heavy belting.

The two legs are equipped with extra large and helical gear sets direct connected to 100 h.p. motors.

The entire plant was designed to handle grain at a rate of 12,000 bushels per hour and all legs, conveyor belts and spouts were designed and selected to provide this capacity.

The electrical installation was installed by the Industrial Electric Co., all motors being of the General Electric Double Squirrel Cage type, 440 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle, approximately 500 h. p., and are controlled primarily from four control rooms: 2 Leg Motors, 100 h.p. each; 4 Conveyor Motors, 35 h.p. each; 2 Car Hauls, 35 h.p. motors; End Belts, 10 h.p.; and Cross Belts, 20 h.p., all operated by 500 volt externally operated 3 pole safety switch in connection with con-



7,500,000 bus. Reinforced Concrete Elevator of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., at Minneapolis
[See outside front cover and facing page]

veniently located dust tight "on" and "off" push buttons operating magnetic switches.

Start and stop control buttons for leg motors are provided on the head and first floor and a stop control on scale floor.

Outlet for bin shovels are located at four points with magnetic switch and control buttons on shovel rig.

The heater outlet receptacle in each scale floor office, and first floor office has 20 ampere capacity each.

The power wiring was installed so that legs, conveyors, and car hauls in the two sections are independent of each other.

All wiring is in rigid metal conduit, except connections to motors which have flexible conduit connection to allow adjustment of motors.

The receiving belt is controlled by start and stop controls in basement and track shed. Conveyor-motors are controlled by 4 buttons each in tunnel and cupola, 1 each end of belt and 2 at convenient points along belt line.

Lighting panels are located in control rooms with each section having Master Safety Type Switch control. All fixtures are vapor-proof and dust tight, toggle switches.

The Industrial Electric Co. designed and installed a special 110 volt signal system of lighting between scale floor and track shed, with 110 volt signal horn in track shed and 110 volt bell on scale floor, which allows a maximum of operation between track shed, scale floor, and conveyors.

In addition to the construction of this storage unit a bridge connecting other units of the Archer-Daniels-Midland plant was provided so as to convey grain to this new unit and, by reversing the belt, convey grain from this unit to other units in the plant. With its new elevator, the company which is one of the largest linseed crushers in the world, has storage room for approximately sixteen million bushels in Minneapolis.

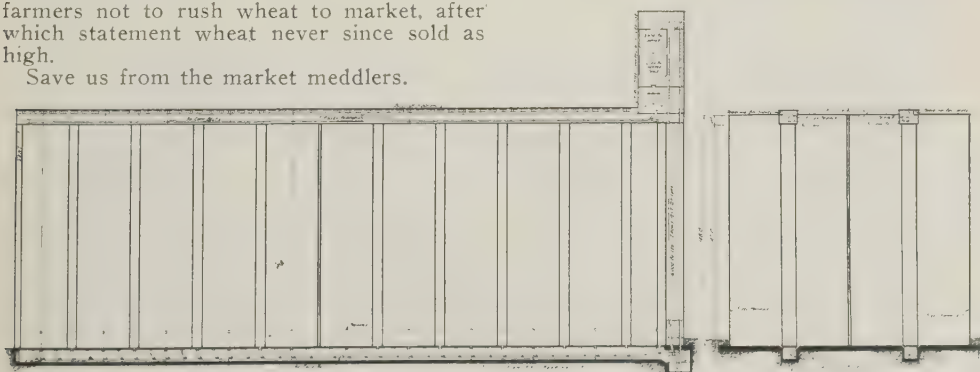
Muzzle the Farm Board Chairman

The chairman of the Federal Farm Board gave out a very bullish interview recently in which he referred to winter wheat reports indicating low production, that spring areas did not promise excess supplies and that brighter days are in prospect for our wheat producers, which the clever newspaper reporters interpreted as "predicting an upward swing."

This utterance appeared in the morning papers of May 23 and reference to the chart on another page shows that July wheat made its top that day. It has never since sold as high.

Let us hope this forecast is not so ominous to the wheat producers as that given out Aug. 3, 1929, when the Farm Board warned farmers not to rush wheat to market, after which statement wheat never since sold as high.

Save us from the market meddlers.



Sectional Views of the Archer Daniels Midland Co.'s 7,500,000 bus. Reinforced Concrete Elevator at Minneapolis.
[See front cover and facing page.]

Legislation at Washington

H. R. 11363 was approved by the House May 2 and sent to the Senate. It provides for a guaranty fund for depositors in national banks.

H. R. 12361 by Jones provides for repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act and loans only for the purpose of liquidating.

H. Res. 228 by Hart of Michigan provides for the naming of a com'te of five members of the House to fully investigate the Farm Board, its loans, transactions and refusals to make loans.

H. R. 12287 by Jones amends the Grain Futures Act by authorizing the commission to limit individual future trades and short positions, and to prohibit short sales. Mr. Jones had earlier introduced H. R. 12227, of the same tenor.

H. R. 11866 by Fulmer amends the Farm Board Act to provide for the equalization fee, a stabilization fund, export debentures on corn, rice, wheat, cotton and tobacco, and for prohibition of imports by the Farm Board.

A resolution favorably reported to the House by Chairman Poe of the rules com'te provides for the appointment of a com'te of 5 to investigate government competition with private enterprise, and to report by Dec. 15. A bill, H. R. 235, to investigate government in private business was reported to the House May 24.

Senator Wagner introduced a bill May 25 appropriating \$1,500,000,000 for public works and loans to states, including \$40,000,000 from the R. F. C. to the Sec'y of Agriculture to aid in financing exports of farm products.

H. J. Res. 403 by Lonerger directs the Farm Board to make available 40,000,000 bus. wheat additional before May 1, 1933, to the Red Cross, and provides for the reimbursement of the Stabilization Corporation of the amount of loans obtained from banks with the wheat as security, advances by the Farm Board on said wheat to be deducted from its revolving fund. Mr. Stone of the Board has written a letter to Rep. Lonerger objecting to the last clause, and declaring that the Farm Board's coffee could not be distributed for relief purposes.

S. 1197 by Frazier has been amended by the com'te on agriculture to provide for the liquidating and refinancing of existing farm mortgage indebtedness thru the machinery set up by the Federal farm loan system and the Federal Reserve Board, by real-estate mortgages on the amortization plan at 1½ per cent interest and 1½ per cent on the principal per annum, the loans to be secured by first mortgages on real estate based upon existing indebtedness and not to exceed 80 per cent of the fair value of such farms.

The money with which to liquidate and re-finance the existing farm mortgages shall be provided by issuing farm-loan bonds at 1½ per cent interest by the Federal farm loan system, to be sold at par to private interests or to the Treasurer of the United States, or, if not readily sold, shall be turned over to the Federal Reserve Board, which shall issue and deliver to the Federal Farm Loan Board Federal reserve notes, limited to \$3,500,000,000.

For Repeal of Agricultural Marketing Act

Rep. Nelson of Missouri on May 14 introduced H. R. 12075 to prohibit further appropriations to the Farm Board, to prevent further attempts at stabilization of farm commodity prices and to fix a time for the repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

On June 30, 1933, the bill provides, the Farm Board Act shall stand repealed.

The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to, at that time, wind up the affairs of the board at the earliest practicable date, and, for such purposes only, all authority, powers, and duties vested in or imposed upon such board by the Agricultural Marketing Act herein referred to are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture after June 30, 1933.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this Act—

(1) All the official records and papers on file in and pertaining to the business of the board, together with the furniture, equipment, and other property in use by the board, shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

(2) All unexpected appropriations available in respect of the board on June 30, 1933, shall be available for expenditure by the Secretary of Agriculture in the same manner and to the same extent as if the Secretary of Agriculture had been so authorized in the laws making such appropriations.

Sec. 3. (a) All contracts or agreements lawfully entered into by the board previous to the time the board is abolished shall be assumed and carried out by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Farm Board Racketeers Would Muscle into the Board of Trade

The complaint by the Farmers National Grain Corporation that it was denied membership in the Chicago Board of Trade in violation of the Grain Futures Act evades the refusal of the Farmers National to submit to the same investigation that every other applicant for membership in the Clearing House is subjected to.

Does the president of the Farmers National fear that the argus-eyed auditors of the Board of Trade will find flaws in the financial structure of his Farm Board subsidiary? Does he fear that juggling of purchases and sales for the account of the Grain Stabilization Corporation and the commissions earned thereon will be exposed? Will the audit disclose that the Farmers National is not really farmer-owned but is living on capital subscribed by the federal government, the sole present result being the payment of extravagant salaries?

Until it submits to the investigation required by the regulations of the Board of Trade Clearing House the Farmers National does not come into court with clean hands.

Russia has recently abolished all taxes on trade by peasants, who now are permitted to sell to consumers.

Oklahoma Dealers Deplore Depression

The demoralization of markets that began with the advent of the government in the grain business, destroying the farmers markets and setting the entire business structure of the world tottering, was the pressing problem considered by delegates to the 35th annual convention of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, in the Youngblood hotel at Enid, May 24-25.

The morning of the first day was devoted to a joint session with the Southwestern Shippers Advisory Board, whereat predictions for a 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 bu. Oklahoma wheat crop became a basis for car service preparations by the railroads.

Two business sessions were held by the grain dealers organization. Interest in the subjects presented aroused spirited participation by delegates.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

PRES. C. T. JAMES, Gage, opened the first session Tuesday afternoon with his annual address, saying:

"No excuses need be offered by grain dealers for being in the grain business. Their recognized ability to handle the farmers grain on narrow margins and to find ready markets to absorb it is sufficient justification for the long established system they have built up from the country elevator to processing plants, the export trade and the eventual consumer. No class of business trades so successfully on so small a percentage of the sale price.

"People outside the grain trade have sprung up with new ideas for handling grain about once every ten years. Sometimes they prosper for a little while, then sink into the sloughs of failure.

"No other system has ever been found more economical or more efficient than that developed by the country elevators and the Boards of Trade which has served the producers over three-quarters of a century of legislative interference, booms and depressions. So long as the system exists the grain dealers need have no fear of being crowded off the map."

PRES. JAMES appointed the following committees:

RESOLUTIONS: F. H. Wallace, Chickasha; J. R. Thomas, Carnegie; Frank O'Bannon, Claremore.

NOMINATING: Jake Remple, Gotebo; V. L. Goltry, Enid; J. W. Stewart, Chelsea.

J. S. HART, first vice-pres. Kansas City Board of Trade, delivered an address on the curse of government in business, its effect on the markets, the mistakes of political rule and the cost of political methods. His talk is quoted elsewhere in this number.

L. M. BETTS, of the American Railway Ass'n, Washington, D. C., condemned the control of the American people by bureaucracies.

C. D. MORRIS, of the Western Railways Public Relations Com'ite, Chicago, analyzed the tax burden, suffered by the farmers and business men of the country to support the bureaucracies. He is quoted elsewhere in this number.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning.

Enid Banquet

An excellent dinner was served the delegates in the ball room of the Youngblood hotel at 7 o'clock p. m. Tuesday.

HAL S. RAY, Chicago, chairman of the Western Railways Public Relations Com'ite, who has proven such an entertaining toastmaster at a number of conventions of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, again served

in that capacity and delighted his many listeners with his jokes and clever presentation of speakers.

On the list of speakers were C. D. Morris, Chicago, whose address during the business session in the afternoon had made delegates anxious to hear more from him; Jule G. Smith, Fort Worth, living up to his reputation for pleasing his audience; Adolph Kempner, Chicago, who has been a regular attendant at the conventions of the ass'n for something over 20 years; and Pres. James, in whom the members found a totally unexpected fountain of humor.

The one serious address of the evening was made by Kenny Pierce, of Jas. E. Bennett & Co., Chicago, who discussed the part played by the Boards of Trade in creating markets for the farmers grain, and defended the speculator and futures trading. His address was quoted on page 484 of the Journal for May 25th.

Professional entertainment was provided by a charming soloist, an enticing girl quartet (the discovery of Cecil Munn), and an orchestra that stinted not in either quantity or quality of music.

Wednesday Morning Session

PRES. JAMES called the second session to order at 10 a. m. Wednesday, asking for discussion of truck competition with the railroads and its influence on the grain trade.

TRUCK COMPETITION

BEN FEUQUAY, Enid: Our station at Billings has had a great deal of trouble with competition created by trucks buying grain direct from the farmers and hauling direct to mills, even at distant points.

In many cases these truckers will offer the farmer as much as the local grain merchants are able to pay, and save him the expense of hauling.

W. B. JOHNSTON, Enid: Trucks have not only cut into the business of the railroads but they have interfered with the feed and seed business of local grain merchants. An example of the volume of shipping is a carload of cottonseed meal purchased last winter in the southern part of the state. Shipping directions were not specified and the cheapest method found by the shipper was to send it in four truckloads, a distance of over 200 miles.

Trucks, in their effort to develop pay loads both ways, are buying feed and seed and delivering these direct to the farm yard of the consumers. Merchants have felt the effects in reduced volume of local business.

One mill that does an extensive business in its locality has announced itself ready to accept business brought by trucks. When this mill wants wheat it pays track prices at its door. Trucks bring wheat for a distance of 50 to 75 miles, cutting out many neighboring grain dealers.

PRES. JAMES: Sections producing high percentage protein wheat have experienced the competition of trucks drivers who pay the farmers town prices for their wheat, hauling it to distance elevators that are paying premium prices for protein. This destroys the business of the local merchant who tries to stay in line with elevator competition and take all wheat as it comes. The trucks will pick up only the high protein wheat.

FRANK O'BANNON, Claremore: Truck competition is sadly damaging the business of the railroads that have played such a prominent part in the building of this country, but sometimes I think that the railroads are standing in their own light.

Buyers can no longer afford to carry the heavy stocks common in the past. In many cases finances will permit them to buy only in small quantities. Yet railroads have maintained minimums of 40,000 lbs. or more. Their equipment has increased in size and they want it loaded to the limit. Often the buyer, particularly in the small country town finds it to his advantage to buy merchandise and commodities in 5,000 or 8,000 lb. lots, even tho he has to pay a premium for the smaller quantities. If the railroads would reduce their minimums to 20,000 lbs. it would improve their trade.

Another point is that railroad rates are not necessarily uniform. The railroads have three classifications, Western, Southern, and Official. The same commodities may take different rates in these classifications according to the ability of the receiver to pay.

The financial and rate-making departments of the railroads are a long way from contact with the shipping and receiving interests. Even the car service and transportation departments are not in too close contact. If the financial and rate-making ends would concern themselves more with the problems of the shipper it would make a great difference in the rates and truck competition would be met with easier success.

I should be in favor of repealing all regulatory measures now handicapping the railroads. If the Interstate Commerce Commis-

Officers Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n



Back Row, Left to Right, Ex-Pres. Jno. R. Thomas, Carnegie; Pres. C. F. James, Gage; Sec. C. F. Prouty, Oklahoma City.
Front Row, W. E. Shepherd, Hobart, and Ben Feuquay, Enid, of the Arbitration Committee

sion was abolished along with the state bodies, that also interfere, the railroads could act with a freedom that would meet competition.

The railroads built up the country and should have an equal break with the trucks. Yet I cannot overlook the fact that the railroads were subsidized at first, being given huge grants of land and selected rights-of-way by state and national governments. Likewise that from 25% to 75% of the common stock issues of railroads were water, which paid dividends only when volume of business was so high that something had to be done with the profits. If valuations were honestly written down in accordance with comparable equipment in other lines, the rates would not have to be so high.

We may expect that carload shipping, over relatively short distances, will continue to dwindle unless rates and minimums are made comparable with those of trucks.

PRES. JAMES: Legislation in this state has increased the license fees on trucks, but permit the free use of 4-wheel trailers on automobiles without license.

This is increasing the problems of the country grain dealer. Many farmers say they cannot afford to pay the high license fee required for operation of their trucks, and are hauling their grain to the elevators in these trailers, hooked behind their passenger automobiles.

It takes time to couple and uncouple these trailers in order to dump them, much more time than it does to weigh and dump a truck. At stations where the volume is light and there is no rush period this would make no difference, but in combine sections, when wheat is being delivered fast, this will constitute a serious handicap to the grain dealer.

MR. WILLIAMS, Oklahoma City: Truck men have opposed the advanced license fee, employing attorneys to test the law. But the tax commission is using every technicality to prevent bringing the case to trial.

A few arrests of truck drivers have been made, wherein the owners of trucks have been forced to pay the advanced license fees.

The resolutions com'te reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

For Reduction in Tariff

RESOLVED: That we favor the gradual reduction of any tariff that will effect a revival of export trade or in any sense create employment.

For a Balanced Budget

RESOLVED: That we favor a balancing of all governmental budgets by a severe reduction of all useless and extravagant expenditures rather than thru increase of taxation.

Against Government in Private Business

RESOLVED: That we emphatically insist on the government withdrawing from enterprises that come in competition with private business, thus tending to destroy rather than aid thru the extravagant and wasteful use of government funds as most amazingly illustrated by the effect and result of the Agricultural marketing act passed by congress in 1929.

RESOLVED: That we believe it is more properly the function of the government to regulate than to participate in competitive business affairs.

Against Demagogues

RESOLVED: That we favor a nation wide movement, regardless of politics, against any political demagogue seeking solely political preferment and personal gratification and having little or no regard for the dissipation of public funds.

Enid Dealers Thanked

RESOLVED: That we express our sincere appreciation to the Enid Board of Trade and the city of Enid for the many courtesies extended.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The report of the Nominating Com'te was accepted and the following elected to office for the ensuing year: C. T. James, Gage, pres.; J. W. Stewart, Chelsea, vice-pres. Directors: W. B. Johnston, Enid; Jake Remple, Gotebo; M. E. Humphrey,

Chichasha; E. S. Bouldin, Muskogee; W. A. Teter, Woodward.

Arbitration Com'te: Ben Feuquay, Enid, chairman; H. S. Cunningham, Watonga; W. E. Shepherd, Hobart.

GROUP MEETINGS

PRES. JAMES expressed his appreciation at re-election and announced group meetings would be held in Gotebo on June 13 and at Clinton, Woodward, Forgan, Watonga and El Reno, in the order named, on succeeding days.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Enid Convention Notes

SALINA was represented by Dave Lorenz; and B. K. Smoot.

WELLINGTON sent Price Feuquay of Wolcott & Lincoln, and W. T. Voils.

HUTCHINSON representatives were L. C. Wesley, John Hayes, and W. C. Fuller.

Grain dealers from surrounding territory took advantage of the good weather to drive in.

FROM DENVER came E. J. MacCormack. Minneapolis was represented by John S. McCaull.

A. L. Ward, educational director for the Texas Cottonseed Crushers Ass'n, was among those present.

Among the grain inspectors from outside points were O. E. Bailey from Alva, and Leo Anthis, from El Reno.

CHICAGO representatives were K. B. Pierce of the Jas. E. Bennett & Co., and Adolph Kempner of Rosenbaum Grain Corp.

TEXAS country points sent C. L. Thomas, Pampa; Percy J. Gheen, Booker; O. L. Caywood, Sherman; E. W. Crouch, McGregor.

GALVESTON representatives were H. T. Johnson and Mason Webster. Geo. S. Colby was present from Houston. Carl Giesson came from New Orleans.

FROM KANSAS CITY came J. S. Hart, of Logan-Hart Grain Co.; A. T. Ingman, W. B. Lincoln of Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc.; W. C. Van Horn, E. G. Wallingford.

MACHINERY, bag, and chemical representatives included C. Townsend of the Fairbanks, Morse & Co., J. W. Gannaway of Gaston Scale Co., C. B. Hoover, V. N. Thomas, Oscar Mayer.

FORT WORTH sent C. M. Carter, Kay Kimbell, Leo Potishman (Transit Grain & Commission Co.), Charles Simons (E. M. Rogers Co.), Jule G. Smith (Smith-Ingram Grain Co.), K. K. Smith, and Oscar Tillery.

REGISTRATION was handled by F. S. Rexford and R. T. Hassman of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., which organization supplied the blue badges adorning the coat lapels of all delegates wearing coats.

FROM OKLAHOMA CITY came R. R. Dill, Floyd A. Kiker, and H. L. Gurwell of the Jas. E. Bennett & Co., Robert Elliot of Uhlmann Grain Co., Roy Frymire, R. M. and J. W. Maney, John O'Brien, F. E. Stauffer, W. B. Stowers, Fritz Straughn, Garland White, J. L. Yergler, and E. M. Flickinger.

SOUVENIRS: Pencils were distributed by Transit Grain & Commission Co., along with Lucky Pennies, guaranteed to keep the owners from ever going broke. Encouragement cards, bearing depression lifting verse was among the souvenirs of Smoot Grain Co. Cigars were the gift of Jas. E. Bennett & Co. and others.

WICHITA sent E. H. Adair and P. M. Morton (Adair-Morton Grain Co.), I. H. Blood, John Beyer, O. E. Bedell, H. L. Chowning (Simonds, Shields, Lonsdale Grain Co.), D. A. Douglas, A. W. Gill, J. R. Harold, C. E. Jones, V. L. Shelton, R. W. Smith, Sam P. and J. M. Wallingford, W. W. Wallis, and J. A. Woodside.

FROM KANSAS country points came A. W. Bennett, Kiowa.

DALLAS representatives were J. C. Crouch, D. S. Donovan, J. H. Pearlstone, and M. H. Strothman.

OKLAHOMA country elevators and buyers were C. O. Nickell, Alva; Geo. Burgin, Billings; E. L. Johnston, Capron; Ira Neal, Chattanooga; Kenneth McGurkin and J. H. Estill, Carrier; J. R. Thomas, Carnegie; F. H. Wallace, Ed Burson and T. E. Barr, Chickasha; Paul N. Kroeker and E. V. Roper, El Reno;

F. H. Seel, Fairmont; H. A. Nachtrieb and Carl Cassidy, Frederick; M. L. Thomas, Garber; Jake Remple, Gotebo; C. T. and H. F. James, Gage; John Shenck, Jr., John H. Schmidt, G. F. Pereboom, and Elmer Estill, Goltry; A. C. Liming, Hillsdale; W. G. Shepherd, Hobart; W. J. Baines and J. I. Lumley, Hennessey; Raymond R. Benson and Munson M. Church, Jet; Paul H. Bimmerman, A. R. Lankard, and Gene Peck, Kingfisher; Peter A. Cope, Lawton; Ed Jenkins, H. W. Croxtin, and E. J. Clark, Marshall; Owen Wimberly, Okeene; E. J. Albright, Ponca City; R. W. Davidson, Pocasset; E. W. Johnston, Pond Creek; E. P. Hoepfner, Roosevelt; R. E. Bell, Rosston;

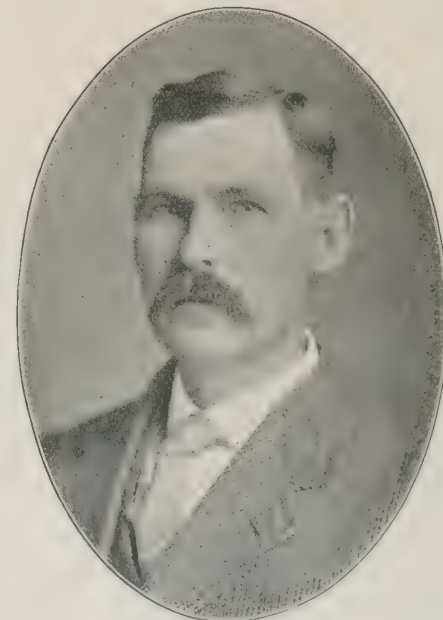
P. L. McNeil, Sharon; W. H. Williams, Shawnee; Geo. Ingram, Salt Fork; Joe S. Robinson and Max Wallace, Snyder; R. B. McAvoy, Thomas; E. B. Baxter, Vinita; J. V. Kay, Vici; Bill Teter, Woodward; T. A. and J. F. Krouitil and W. W. Winton, Youkon.

A. N. Steinhart Succumbs at Indianapolis

Andrew N. Steinhart, 66, died of heart disease June 3 at his home in Indianapolis, Ind., following a week's illness.

Born in Ohio, Mr. Steinhart lived for a number of years in Illinois, first becoming agent for the Santa Fe at Ransom, Ill., then manager of the Farmers Elevator at Ransom for five years. After serving eight years as secretary of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois with headquarters at Bloomington, he moved to Indianapolis in 1919 to establish the Steinhart Grain Co., which was started as a company catering to Farmers Elevators.

Mr. Steinhart had been ailing for a number of years, though was not permanently confined. A motor accident in which the car turned over with him left him a different person and more nervous than ever. He had served for years as a director of the Grain Dealers Nat'l Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Quiet, unassuming and kindly, he will be deeply missed by a host of friends. Surviving Mr. Steinhart are his widow and two sons and a daughter. Mr. Steinhart was buried at Ransom.



A. N. Steinhart, Indianapolis, Ind., Deceased

Failures of the Farm Board

[A brief of the remarks of Frank Theis, former pres. of the Kansas City Board of Trade, before the annual conventions of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.]

The Agricultural Marketing Act is still of immediate concern to the grain trade and other businesses which it has seriously affected. But the grain traders' worries are not confined to it. Congressmen seem imbued with the idea that commodity markets are gambling places and are constantly seeking to restrict the farmers' market with hampering legislation.

This has been going on for many years. When I first started in the grain business my father suggested I follow some other vocation because of the governmental interference.

Only recently has the grain trade taken any measures to protect itself. We now have in Washington the Grain Com'ite on National Affairs, supported by the various grain markets and the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, employing as counsel Everett Saunders, former sec'y to President Coolidge. Some member of the Com'ite is constantly in Washington working with him. This is in no sense a lobbying organization. It is designed to keep legislators posted, showing them what damage might be done, and educating them in grain trade methods and practices.

THE FARM BOARD has given the country a great deal of trouble since it was organized, and the present problem of all interested trades is to see that it and its subsidiaries are liquidated and abolished. Many influential citizens who favored the experiment at its initiation, reviewing its failures, are now with us in the battle, and public sentiment has crystallized against the experiment.

Our politicians should have recognized the impossibility of the experiment proving successful in view of the failures of similar experiments in other countries. Precedent had been established with rubber in England, coffee in Brazil, silk in Japan, and others.

The Republican party cannot be blamed. Had the Democrats been successful in elections we should have had the same thing, or something just as bad. The Agricultural Marketing Act was a political attempt to satisfy farm agitators rather than to solve an economic problem.

The supposed need for such legislation was largely created by scheming bureaucrats. For a number of years government authorities had been disseminating to the farmers ridiculous advice to "hold for better prices." This caused a gradual piling up of commodities, so many farmers placing confidence in the ability of distant authorities to foresee economic advantage. The break in prices was inevitable.

Had the government stayed out of business the grain trade would have been able to move the surplus grain at some figure, probably before the price got so low. The government, piling up the surplus in the show windows of the world, announcing its holdings and its prospective sales, drove the price constantly lower.

At the peak the Farm Board was holding 329,000,000 bus. of wheat, when it suddenly realized liquidation must be effected. Liquidating was begun late in 1930 when Chairman Legge sought to sell 25,000,000 bus. in a lump to the Italian government. The Italian representative had beaten Chairman Legge down in price and terms and it looked like the sale would be effected.

Chairman Legge waited six days for the return of the representative and completion of the deal, before his impatience got the better of him. When connection was estab-

lished he was informed that the deal was off.

Investigation to find the reason finally revealed that Italy had used her power as a government to beat down the price, then trade arms and ammunition to Russia for the required wheat. This could not have happened in private trade.

The next attempt was to distribute flour abroad thru export connections of mills. This only developed resentment and cries of, "dumping," abroad, very little flour moving.

Sale of 35,000,000 bus. of wheat on announcement was tried. The wheat moved into private hands at 15 to 20 cents under the market.

THE BRAZILIAN deal, trading 25,000,000 bus. of wheat for equal value in coffee followed. At the market price for coffee this netted the Stabilization Corp. 40 cents a bu. at the Atlantic Seaboard. Deducting freight and storage charges this meant 10 cents a bu. at Kansas City. The wheat cost over 80 cents a bu. This was followed by complaint from the milling trade that the sale would destroy its Brazilian market for flour. Its prediction was effected in 7 days, when Brazil placed an embargo against all wheat and flour for 18 months. Further the Farm Board had neglected to make any provision for shipment of the wheat in American bottoms, Brazil specified mostly foreign ships, and resentment arose in the Shipping Board and in American shipping circles.

THE GERMAN DEAL for 7,500,000 bus. was next, high protein wheat being sold at ridiculous prices and on ridiculous terms whereby questionable collateral was extended for payment to begin in 1934.

The sale of 15,000,000 bus. to China was effected last September, the Farm Board accepting at par Chinese debenture certificates that were then quoted at 20 cents on the dollar and are now selling at half that figure. Provision was made to protect American milling and shipping interests and the grain was supposed to be used in China for humanitarian purposes. A few weeks ago reports from China indicated the sale of 100 tons of wheat and 100 tons of flour to Russia for arms and ammunition, also that China was ready to buy more wheat.

THE GIFT of 40,000,000 bus. of wheat to the American Red Cross was a humanitarian act, tho as effected the cost of cracking, milling and distributing is absorbing 18,000,000 bus. One miller told me that the cracking and sacking of 100,000 bus. with which he was acquainted was costing \$36,000.

Among the latest efforts is the McNary proposal to appropriate \$100,000,000 to promote the sale of wheat abroad. With the present concerns of Congress this proposal is unlikely to be adopted.

The publicity that has accompanied every move of the Farm Board has been one of the detrimental factors in governmental handling of wheat. Governments dealing commercially with governments. Attempts to sell large quantities of wheat under such conditions has never successfully been tried.

The activities of the Farm Board have been not unlike those of the Canadian Pool. When the Pool went broke and liquidated, it turned its holdings over to McDonald, an old Canadian grain dealer, who immediately withdrew all foreign agencies and kept the news of his deals from the world. The Farm Board is still holding 105,000,000 bus. of wheat which should be liquidated in a like manner.

What have been the effects of our experiment with government control of grain? One example is that since formation of the Farm Board 36 countries have doubled and trebled

their import duties against American wheat and flour. Among the last was England, exponent of free trade, who has created reciprocal tariffs with her colonies.

MILLERS sat complacent while the Farm Board experiment was being inaugurated. Then the Act struck them. Our export flour trade has been reduced until many of them have been forced to close their export departments, and I know of over 30 export flour sales managers who are today looking for a job.

WOOL: Perhaps we think the grain trade and the milling industry has been hit extra hard. A short time ago I was in Boston and visited a wool dealer friend. He was feeling pretty blue and announced that the Farm Board was the cause of his troubles. One of the largest handlers of mohair in the country, he had accumulated 8 floors full in his huge warehouse at 65 to 45 cents a pound. Then the Wool Marketing Corp., subsidiary of the Farm Board, began clearing its stocks to make room for the next crop, selling without regard for cost, at 7¾ cents a pound. This dealer had a \$1,600,000 loss in his mohair. Further, he took out the telephone directory and showed me where there had been 300 firms engaged in the wool business in Boston before the Farm Board, and the activities of the Wool Marketing Corp. had thinned down the ranks to 25. Were it not for the futures markets the grain and milling trades would be in exactly the same position.

These marvelous hedging facilities, the futures markets, insuring price for the grain dealers and millers by passing the risk along to the speculators, have been a saving grace for the grain trade. Otherwise grain would have to be purchased on a 10 to 20 cent margin, according to price, in order to absorb the risk.

This is one of the things that the Department of Agriculture seems unable to understand. The result has been the Jones Bill, which the grain trade is now fighting. It would give the Sec'y of Agriculture dominant control over the futures markets, with authority to specify how much might be traded in daily by any one individual, or even close the Exchanges at his whim. This would ruin futures trading, and with it the farmers' market. The speculators would no longer be interested in assuming risks.

SHORT SELLING has been an unneces-



Frank A. Theis, Kansas City, Mo.

sary bugaboo raised by political agitators. Short selling has never amounted to more than about 10% of the trades affected and is necessarily a part of the plan of futures markets. Short sellers must buy back their futures, and this creates a market.

Legislation usually develops among minority groups who do not understand the trading methods. Even Senator Capper will eventually have to admit that the futures market is the best friend the farmer has ever had. The Jones Bill has had its hearing, and fortunately is not likely to pass at this session.

Another example of impractical legislation is the Gore Bill, which would impound the Farm Board holdings of wheat until the price reached 81 cents a bu., or until after Jan. 1, 1933. Like the McNary idea it would continue to create government expense, already risen to figures which are more than a tolerable burden.

AMERICAN CITIZENS have come to realize there must be a change in Washington. If we can just get thru this one year we will have opportunity to place in office Congressmen who will understand what is wanted. Present sentiment will effect its ends and we will be back on a sound basis again in a short time.

Probably we shall see no more of relief bills like the \$2,000,000,000 appropriated at the beginning of this session. Congress is now concerned with balancing the national budget. This will consume all its time before adjournment, which will probably be early in June. Congressmen, coming home at that time, will have opportunity to learn the desires of their constituents and it is up to every one of us to help inform them. If they will understand no other way, they will understand votes.

To this end was formed the American Federation of Business which has been receiving many supporters from all over the country, and has for its sole purpose getting the government out of business.

We may feel sure that party affiliations will not bear the influence at the next election that they have in the past. The voters are now seeking men, capable of leading the country. They are tired of politics.

In an official news release on May 23 Chairman Stone of the farm board had said liquidation of the farm board surplus had "proceeded in such a manner that American wheat prices have been maintained at substantially 5 to 15 cents a bushel higher than the world parity." Records show that on August 4, 1925, Chicago wheat sold at approximately 3 cents over the comparable delivery in Liverpool. On February 20, 1926, Chicago futures sold at 5 cents over the same future in Liverpool. On April 30, 1928, Chicago futures sold at 7 cents premium over the same future in Liverpool, whereas today Chicago July wheat and Liverpool July wheat are selling at substantially the same price.

Roller Brush for Cleaning Belt

Dust and chaff cling to a conveyor belt and are carried back under the belt where the material falls to the floor and accumulates until swept up.

To reduce the amount of cleaning under the corn conveyor belts under the corn tanks a roller type of brush and a hopper were installed at the Argo plant of the Corn Products Refining Co., as shown in the sketch herewith.

The roller brush sweeps off the dust and chaff into the hopper and then into a bag. This arrangement can be used if the belts are high enough off the floor to admit the hopper. A stationary brush was tried out but it was not successful.

The Cost of Government by Bureaucracies

Remarks of C. D. MORRIS, Chicago, before the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n

Last year our cost of government was 19.66% of the total national income. The estimates for this year are 22 to 23% of the national income. No people can be prosperous under such burdensome conditions.

Balancing of the national budget will do no good unless it is done by spending less instead of by collecting more. The chief hope of the tax collectors is the income tax. They are kidding themselves. There will be no income.

The reasons given for present conditions are many. But chief among them is that for the past decade our Government has spent more than it received.

Last year, while private trade was reducing expense and balancing private budgets, the federal government added 30,000 men to its pay roll. By July 1st our national deficit will exceed \$2,500,000,000.

When this government was first formed the federal division had departments concerning themselves with foreign relations, internal relations, and monopolies. All other governmental matters were left to the states. Today we have more than 150 independent bureaus, board and commissions in Washington, all jealous of each other, many duplicating the work of each other, and all costing immense sums in taxation. The farmers share of the cost last year was 36% of the farm income. The railroads paid \$2 for each \$1 of profit.

I have been asked what I would do if given the power to balance our budget. First I would reduce the salaries of all legislators and all government job holders above \$1,200. Then subject the rural free delivery service to competitive bids. Follow this by eliminating all loans of government money to sub-

sidized interests. Then get the government out of competition with all forms of private business, so that the returns of business might stimulate private initiative.

No artificiality can substitute for the practice of sound economics.

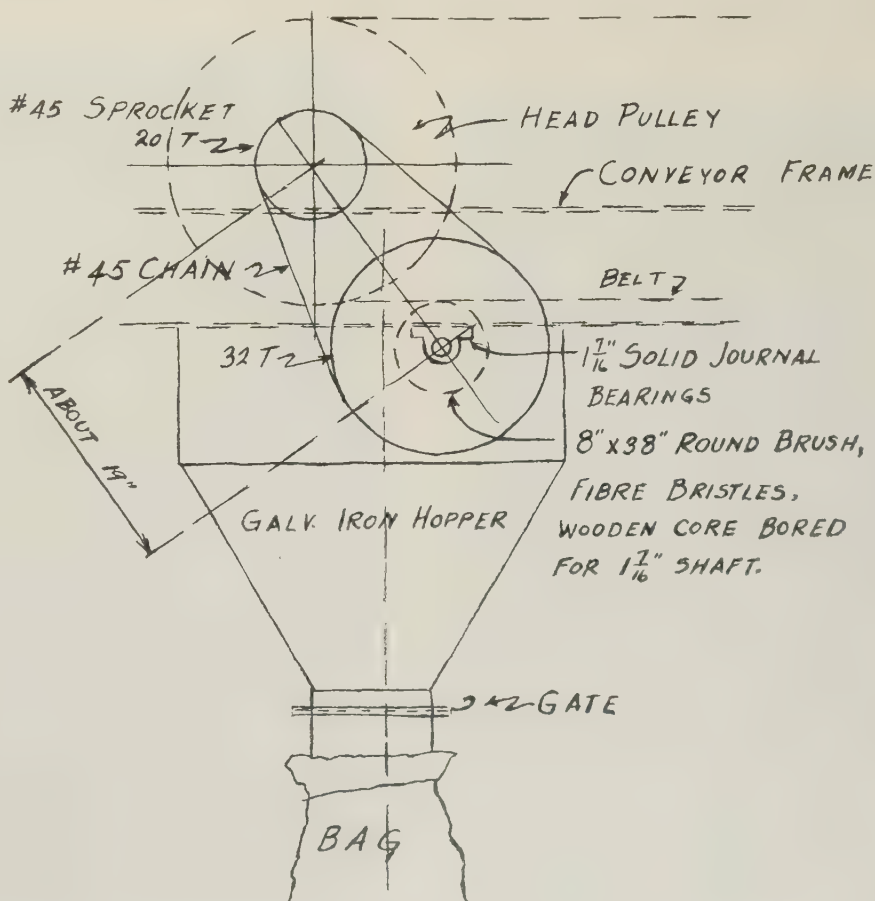
Cotton sales to China by loans from the R. F. C. and the transfer of the funds so obtained by China to the Cotton Stabilization Corporation were advocated May 29 by the directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation meeting at Berkeley, Cal. The Government loaned 16 cents on cotton a few years ago. Interest and carrying charges are accumulating, and cotton is now selling at 5 cents.

For Uniformity in Protein Testing

The Southwestern Millers League recently adopted a resolution at its annual meeting directing the officers to get the inspection departments together in a correction of the present inaccurate tests of protein in wheat, and further

RESOLVED, That since the entire handling of wheat previous to the milling thereof is in the nature of a service preliminary to milling, the common moisture basis shall be the most convenient one from a milling standpoint; viz., 15% (vacuum oven method), that being the average moisture content of wheat at the time of grinding and that moisture content being also the common moisture content basis used in flour protein determinations, and be it further

RESOLVED, That whereas it is a well-known fact that small samples of wheat change very rapidly and very materially in moisture content, even in a very few hours' time, so that a moisture test of said sample is wholly meaningless and likely to be very misleading for the purpose of reflecting the moisture test of the shipment of wheat itself, therefore, no moisture tests so obtained for the purpose of correcting the protein test shall be made public by the inspectors."



Roller Brush for Cleaning Belt

A Complete Grain, Seed and Feed Handling Plant

Experience gained in the operation of the plant that burned last year was a valuable guide in planning the requirements of the new plant of the Interstate Seed & Grain Co., at West Fargo, N. D.

This house is one of the very few that are equipped to unload both trucks and cars with efficiency.

The new elevator is 42 ft. x 33 on the ground and cribbed 62 in. to eaves and has 21 bins. The elevator is placed on 14 ft. posts which allows all the bins to be drawn into any one of the different cleaners or other machines. Under the entire building is a full basement 7 ft. in clear which gives ample room for getting ground to the different machines.

Two large size legs run from the main elevator pits to the all steel Gerber Double Distributor which in turn leads to any of the 21 bins. A third leg is installed on track side and delivers to the big cleaner or the back pit of two main legs. This third leg is used to unload cars direct from the track. A fourth leg is installed near the warehouse side of elevator and is used to take care of a large size cleaner. This cleaner is a terminal machine used for the cleaning and tuning up of all kinds of seeds. A big disc cleaner takes care of the wheat and coarser grains, and is driven by a 5-h.p. Fairbanks Motor, and an extended cleaner shaft drives the leg.

The weighing out scale is a 2,000-bushel per hour Richardson Automatic and leads to the 8½ in. wellcasing direct spout to car. The hopper from this automatic scale is equipped with two large size heavy steel gates so the operator can cut off the flow of grain from the car and run same back into elevator bins when he wishes to re-weigh the house.

The Gerber Double Distributor is fitted with a 23-duct all steel spout frame and heavy 8 in. steel spouts lead from this frame to each of the different bins. Each bin spout is fitted with an all steel spout deflector which protects the cribbing from unnecessary wear.

The driveway is 14 ft. wide and is located under 6 of the main elevator bins. This allows easy access to the wagon or truck from any of these 6 carload bins, while wagon or truck is standing on the dump scale.

A 15-ton 18x9 Fairbanks Truck Dump Scale is fitted with a truck lift.

The two main elevator legs are worm gear driven from 2-7½-h.p. enclosed type B. B. Fairbanks Morse Motors. A similar motor drives the large cleaner. The track leg is driven from a counter shaft which also drives the Curtis air compressor. This counter shaft is driven by a 3-h.p. Fairbanks Motor.

Feed Mill Building.—A fully equipped feed mill building 14x23 ft. on ground, is attached to driveway, and has 8 bins. Two in-bins from elevator, two out-bins to wagon and four sacking bins. One 24 in. Diamond attrition mill installed on the working floor of feed mill. A Unique Scalper and Magnetic Separator is installed directly above the attrition mill.

There are two legs in this building. The one large leg taking care of the attrition mill and a small leg delivering to a vertical one ton batch mixer. The large leg is equipped at top with 7 two and three way all steel valves which permits ground feed to be delivered to any bin creating only the very minimum amount of dust. This attrition mill is driven by 2 25-h.p. pipe ventilated motors. The one ton batch mixer is driven by a 5-h.p. Fairbanks Morse Motor.

A 7 in., 14 ga. galv. steel spout is installed from Gerber Distributor in main elevator leading to the two in bins over feed mill.

A combination working room and office is built attached to the driveway and feed mill building. This office is 10x14 on ground and houses the 15-ton dump scale compound beam, also all testing apparatus along with all electrical fuse blocks, switch boards, etc.

A tankage storage house is built attached to the driveway of elevator where owners carry a large supply of tankage and ground feeds of all kinds. This tankage house is 6 ft. x 26 on ground.

A driveway 10 ft. wide and 33 ft. long is built alongside of feed mill building and is totally enclosed with double doors at each end. The two large size all steel feed chutes which serves the two ground feed bins are so located so wagons or trucks can drive in from either end of driveway and still shut doors ahead of them.

An extra large size dust house is built 16 ft. away from elevator and accommodates the two large cleaners. There is a 30 in. all steel ventilator installed in dust house roof.

A warehouse is attached to main elevator. This warehouse is 28 ft. wide and 60 ft. long. There is a flour house built inside this warehouse to accommodate 1½ car loads of flour. There is also a large sacking hopper built on elevator side of warehouse which takes care of the cleaned seeds from the seed cleaner.

This company's main office is 16 ft. wide and 28 ft. long built on far end of warehouse and same has a full basement and furnace under same.

The entire plant is covered with heavy galvanized iron. The roofs having 26 gage standing seam roofing and the walls 26 ga. 2½ in. cross corrugated elevator plate.

The electrical wiring for all the motors and the No. 28 lights, is all done in conduit to conform with the Underwriters' specifica-

tions. All the lamps are protected with the dust proof globes. The switches and fuse blocks are completely housed and all built in accordance to the latest Underwriters' recent ruling.

The Interstate Seed & Grain Co. has built up a tremendous business with the assistance of this complete plant under the personal management of Mr. Frank Sheppard who is a very capable manager with many years of experience behind him.

This plant was designed and built by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Protest Tax on Futures

The Board of Trade Post, No. 304 of the American Legion, thru Commander Carl W. Gerstenberg, has wired a protest to the Senators and Representatives in Congress against the increased tax of 5 cents per \$100 of value on trades in futures, as follows:

Chicago Board of Trade Post of the American Legion calls your attention to the fact that if the five cents per one hundred dollar tax on produce future trades remains in the tax bill, one hundred thousand more people will be thrown out of work. Over fifty thousand of these are Legionnaires, many in your district. We urge that you immediately remove this item previously removed by Senate Com'ltee and then re-inserted by the Senate without due regard to the wrongs involved. We are not seeking dole or subsidy but we do demand the right to continue feeding our families. We are placing the matter before American Legion in your district and before national headquarters of the Legion.

It is certain that the heavy tax will cut down the volume of business in the pits, perhaps so much that the net returns to the government will be less than under the present tax.

Since the increased tax was inserted in the revenue bill prices of grain have fallen sharply, in part due to fear that prices could not be maintained at present levels under the added tax burden. Taxing traders out of the farmers public markets will not help the producers.



Elevator, Feed Mill and Warehouse of Interstate Seed & Grain Co., at West Fargo, N. D.

The Farm Board and the Grain Trade

By C. D. STURTEVANT, Omaha, Neb., before Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Sioux City, Ia.

A few years ago many business leaders thought it would be possible for Congress to pass legislation that would help the agricultural industry. They did not at that time realize that economic laws are immutable and that legislative effort in opposing them is futile. Now, however, after three years of the Farm Board experiment, public opinion has changed. The men, who three years ago thought the Farm Board might succeed, are now convinced the idea was a fallacy. This is due only in part to the campaign of education which has been carried on by the grain dealers ass'ns and the grain exchanges; to a very much greater extent it is due to the terrible results of Farm Board operations and the resulting catastrophe not only to the farmers and the grain trade, but to the country as a whole.

I am going to preface my remarks by reading quotations from several speeches by President Hoover.

"It is the intrusion of government into trading operations on a vast scale that raises a host of new dangers—the inevitable aftermath of such efforts by political agencies to interfere with the normal processes of supply and demand. Our people will resist. Building up resistance is not a pleasant job because it is necessarily subject to misrepresentation, but to say that our people must tamely submit is intolerable.

"Such manipulation threatens not only the sane progress of the world, but contains in it great dangers to international good will."

"I have never believed that our form of government could satisfactorily solve economic problems by direct action—could successfully conduct business institutions."

"We must not undermine initiative. . . . No governmental agency should engage in buying and selling and price fixing. . . . Government funds should not be loaned where other services of credit are available."

In view of these statements by the President, made prior to the enactment of the Farm Marketing Act, the grain trade, while skeptical of the efficacy of the remedies proposed by the new legislation were willing to accept it and give it an honest trial to see if by means of the proposed agencies favorable results could be attained. The grain trade was particularly willing to do this because in spite of the dishonest propaganda of the so-called farm leaders, the grain trade is vitally interested in the price of grain and the welfare of the farmer.

To anyone of even a limited intelligence who has any knowledge whatever of merchandising and commerce it should be self-evident that any middle man can make more money by handling a high priced commodity than he can by handling a low priced commodity. The grain trade has always starved to death when prices were low and we are starving now and will continue to do so until prices recover. We are just as badly hurt by present conditions as is the farmer and will profit just as much if conditions improve.

After the bill was passed, the President appointed a Farm Board headed by an industrial executive of great reputation; but no one on the Board had any experience in the merchandising of grain.

Farm Board a Bull in a China Shop.—We had a great industry and a wonderful marketing system which had been developed slowly and steadily since the middle of the last century by laying one brick of experience upon another, until a great structure was built; which functioned, not perfectly, because no human agency is perfect, but well. It took the grain from the farmers, distributed it to the domestic trade and to the export trade, and year after year handled the surpluses and moved them abroad. If conditions were bad the grain trade suffered with the farmer; if conditions were good they prospered with the farmer.

A new and untried Federal Farm Board granted, according to President Hoover, the greatest powers ever delegated to any governmental agency; and drunk with the sense of this power; supremely confident of their ability to solve the problems, not only of this country, but of the whole world; butted into this marketing structure like a bull into a china shop with absolutely no conception of what they were doing or what they were disturbing, and, with no realization of the terrible disaster they were to bring upon the country.

We were told that we were part of an

obsolete system, that the Farm Board in its great and godlike wisdom would produce like a rabbit out of a hat—full born, a marketing system which would cast the old marketing system, the result of years of our labor, into the discard.

A great storm of protest and criticism has come from the country and particularly from the farmers who were presumed to be beneficiaries of the Farm Board operations. The grain trade is charged with having by propaganda aroused this storm. If that were true, we should be greatly complimented and to the extent that we have by our efforts aided in raising this storm and to the extent that we have informed public opinion of actual conditions, we are responsible for the present criticism of the Farm Board. The truth of the matter is this great storm of protest and criticism is a spontaneous revolt against bureaucracy—against supreme power granted to twelve ignorant men, against government interference in business, against futile and costly attempts to "cushion the shocks," or to retard or interfere with the regular and orderly operations of well-known economic laws.

That revolt finally expressed itself to such an extent that Congress was forced, much against its will, to pass a resolution calling for an investigation of the Farm Board failure.

Investigation of Farm Board.—This resolution, introduced by Senator Norris of Nebraska, was adopted by the Senate in December, but up to the present time no effort has been made by the Agricultural Committee to carry out the mandate of the Senate.

I believe that Congress is finally and definitely convinced that the grain trade wants and demands this investigation, and perhaps that is the reason why nothing has been done.

I am sure it is in the minds of you gentlemen, as it is in the minds of nearly all the trade, that this Congressional investigation is the most important thing before us and before the country at the present time. We believe that if an honest and careful investigation is made, the facts will be so startling that Congress will have no recourse but to abolish the Farm Board.

We are suspicious that an attempt will be made to defer any investigation until after the National election next November so that the damaging information which will be brought out can not be used in the Presidential campaign.

In the meantime the grain trade, the farmers, and the country continue to suffer from the effects of Farm Board operations and in so far as grain is concerned, particularly from the accumulated wheat stock of the Grain Stabilization Corporation, which hangs like a pall over the market, preventing any advance in prices.

Foreign Sales on Credit.—There is also pending before Congress legislation which will allow the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to loan one hundred million dollars to the Farm Board so they can take their wheat out of store and sell it abroad on time. This proposal is being vigorously boosted by the so-called farm leaders. I have a letter from one of these leaders to the county agents, urging them to write their Senators and Congressmen and to urge the farmers in their districts to write their Senators and Congressmen to "rehabilitate the revolving fund." The Farm Board has spent most of its \$500,000,000 and they now want \$100,000,000 more to squander in futile efforts to carry on their nefarious operations.

There is absolutely no need for such an appropriation because the Farm Board could sell its entire stock of wheat to the American grain trade if it wanted to. A prospect was recently made to the Farm Board to take over this wheat at prices in excess of prices at which the Farm Board is offering this wheat today in foreign countries.

Chairman Stone of the Farm Board recently made the following public statement:

"I have been approached persistently recently by representatives of the grain trade who propose that a syndicate of eight large firms buy outright for cash the 99 million bushels which the Stabilization Corporation now has.

My conclusion is that they expect to make a profit on the transaction. They offer a price that seems to me to be entirely too low and I can't help but feel that they expect the price will rally shortly on the strength of the poor harvest prospects for this year.

Naturally, the offer has not been accepted."

Un-American Discrimination by Farm Board.—He is perfectly willing to sell Stabilization wheat to foreign grain men at prices which will permit them to earn a profit, but under no circumstances may any American grain man buy a bushel of this

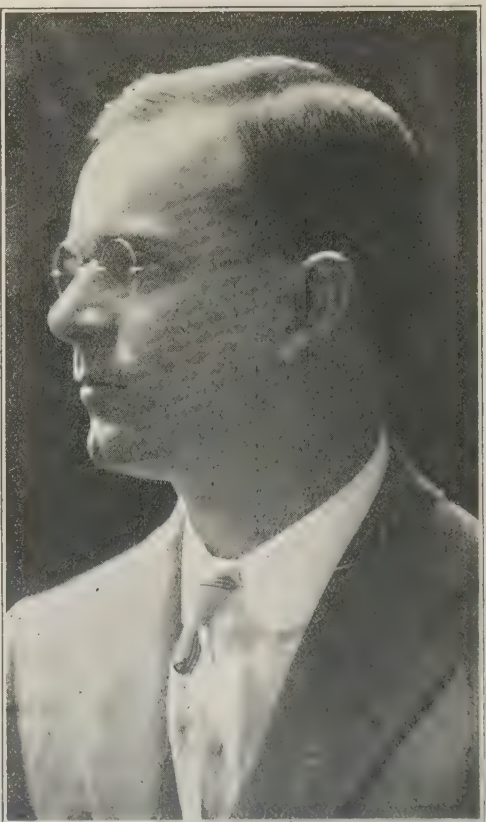
wheat unless it will show him a loss. Why should the American grain trade be discriminated against? If Chairman Stone had the interests of this country at heart, why should he not allow the American grain trade to make a legitimate profit so long as he is willing to allow such a profit to foreign dealers? For the same reason, that the Farm Board shipped Stabilization wheat to Canadian elevators in Canadian ships, to be stored there. A large amount of the money now being spent by the Farm Board for storage charges is being paid to the owners of Canadian elevators so as to deprive American citizens of revenue on American grain.

Sell Out to American Syndicate.—I think a proposal might be made to the Farm Board by a group of American grain men to buy this wheat at prices equal to what the Farm Board is asking for it, with a guaranty that if any profit were made, it would be turned over to the Red Cross, and that the grain trade would assume any loss. But such a procedure is, of course, politically impossible. It would mean that the Farm Board would have to eat their words. They would have to admit that the despised American grain man was something more than a parasite or a pink ticket man. In other words they would have to admit that they were wrong; and such an admission is not possible for small minded men.

Another reason why the Farm Board does not, and will not, sell its stock of Stabilization wheat, that goes to the very foundation of bureaucracy. Every government bureau seeks to perpetuate itself, to build itself into a more important position, to educate the public as to its own importance and infallibility.

If the Stabilization Corporation should sell all its wheat, a lot of bureaucrats would be out of jobs. The Farm Board would be of relatively less importance. They would have no more opportunity to "save the country." They would have to devote their time to the activities they were intended to pursue, rather than to those extra legal activities which they are now pursuing. I venture to say that the Stabilization Corporation will try to retain its stock of wheat so that it may continue to enjoy the power which goes with it.

It is up to the grain men and the farmers of this country to see to it that the Farm Board is thoroughly and completely investigated; that the full truth of its nefarious operations be brought to light; that our Congressmen and Senators be impressed that this must be done and that if it is not done, the results will be shown at the ballot box next November. Now, if ever, is the time to rid ourselves of this foul incubus, this old man of the sea that is riding the shoulders of the American farmers and the American grain trade.



C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, Neb.

Evil Effect of Government in Business

By J. S. HART, vice pres. Kansas City Board of Trade, before Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma

The methods of inspecting and grading grain have kept pace with the improving methods of marketing grain, so in a few decades we have built up this great open, competitive marketing system to a high point of efficiency, enabling us to market the farmers' grain at the lowest cost of any staple commodity produced or consumed in the United States.

Now, what is going to happen to this great marketing system of ours? Or, I might ask you what is going to become of what is left of it? This is the question uppermost in the minds of the men assembled here today.

In this broad, competitive marketing system, supply and demand alone rules prices, regardless of the wishes of the merchant, the producer, the miller, the exporter, or the consumer.

In the last ten years we have witnessed much agitation and the persistent demands of critics of our system who would like to speed up the processes of change and bring about a revolution rather than an evolution in our grain trade.

We now find many misinformed politicians in the halls of Congress who constantly threaten radical steps against grain exchanges. They are supported only by a very, very small minority of so-called farm "leaders" who, with very little inquiry, will be found to be job-seeking parasites. These paid agitators in Washington, through their misguided efforts to do something to show that they had been earning their pay, aroused such an hysteria that both political parties in their platforms in 1928 injected a farm relief plan. It was while this propaganda was at its height that the Agricultural Marketing Act, which anyone with the slightest knowledge of economics must have known was pre-doomed to fail, was cast into the legislative hopper in Washington and passed.

Results of Farm Relief Act.—The principal objectives of this farm act and the results of three years' efforts are summarized as follows: "To minimize speculation." In this the Board has been successful. Speculation was rapidly driven away from commodity markets because the law specifically attempted to do away with the governing influence of supply and demand. In its accumulation of 329 million bushels of wheat and nearly 3½ million bales of cotton, the Farm Board engaged in the greatest gamble and manipulation of markets and prices in history. Many complications arose in the world's grain trade over this political interference and public support was frightened away from the futures markets.

Co-operatives Destroyed by Farm Board.—The promotion of farmer-owned and controlled ass'ns which the Farm Board alleges it has fostered is the biggest myth of all. Instead of encouraging the progress of co-operative marketing, giving the farmer a voice in the management of his own ass'n, the quarter-century upbuilding in co-operatives has been wiped out. You have an instance of this right here in Enid. Why was the Oklahoma Wheat Pool with nearly 200 elevators taken over by the Farmers National?

Several of the principal co-operatives in the Northwest spring wheat area have been absorbed by the Farmers National and efforts of this agency to force the Southwest co-operatives under its direct control have so far been unsuccessful, but the campaign has not been forsaken. The farmer knows that when his co-operative is taken by the Farmers National it immediately deprives the producer of a voice in the management of his local co-operative elevator.

Private Disposed of Larger Crop at High Prices.—It is well to point out that in the three years since the Farm Board has been in charge of our markets the wheat crop of the United States has never been as large as in 1928, the last year the private grain trade handled the crop. In that year the United States produced the largest crop in ten years, Canada produced the largest ever raised, and the world output was 400 million bushels larger than any previous crop with the exception of the war year of 1915. Nevertheless, the average price for cash wheat in Kansas City in 1928 was \$1.25 a bushel. This compares with the lowest prices in the present generation under this Farm Board control of our markets. Some producers in this territory received as low as 20 cents a bushel.

The struggle of the private grain industry to bridge the tragedy of government price fixing, permitting this political experiment to run its course, has been most trying. It has proven not only costly to taxpayers but

has left in its wake tragedy and disruption all the way from the farm to Washington. The unnatural influences brought to bear on our markets by the Farm Board experiment has paralyzed not only the normal functioning of the private trade but has driven out the foreign buyer.

Foreigners Resent U. S. Monopoly.—In this present unsettlement we have been confronted particularly with the piling up of tremendous wheat surpluses in this country and Canada and the resultant efforts made by European importing countries to protect their trade balances and dumping of products by countries attempting to maintain artificially high prices. I wish to cite the retaliatory measures of a few countries who set out to boycott American grain. We have a total of 36 countries that have invoked tariff laws since the Farm Board entered our markets. Consider a few of these increases in import duties. In 1928, Germany had a duty of 37 cents on wheat and \$2.43 a barrel on flour, which were advanced to \$1.63 and \$9.22 respectively; France from 37 to 85 cents on wheat and \$2.50 to \$5.85 on flour; Italy 39 cents to \$1.03 and \$1.98 to \$5.08.

Clamor for End to Farm Board.—Our legislators in Washington are now being deluged with demands from all over the country, coming not only from hundreds of thousands of farmers individually and thru their farm organizations, not only from grain men but from persons in many other lines of business, to halt this most extraordinary and destructive experiment in paternalism on the part of the federal government. Millions of persons are clamoring for an end to the Farm Board, its costly subsidiaries and its disastrous politics. Legislation such as this has not only affected the producers of grain and cotton unfavorably, but has extended to many other lines of business and industry which are more or less seriously and adversely affected by governmental interference with the constitutional rights of those engaged in these enterprises.

After all, the influence of this government's hoarded grain has been so detrimental to restoration of normal values that it is a discussion within itself. Not until this depressing load of wheat is disposed of and the government decides to abdicate from the grain business can we hope for any pronounced betterment in conditions.

It follows that after the dance the piper must be paid. After the war there sooner or later must be a heavy penalty paid in debt and depression. We had a world-wide war and a world-wide boom, and now when we are called upon to pay, we are unwilling to accept the situation as a result of our own folly, but are seeking some kind of trick to make wealth and spending of it everlasting.

Our government would be rendering a great service not alone to agriculture but to its entire citizenship and industry at large, if it would resign itself to the true functions of government as defined by our constitution and that is in regulation and not operation of private business.

Now, the question is, are we going to sit idly by and continue to watch government subsidy and special privilege undermine the fundamentals of American business? No. Then, what are we going to do about it? Our government is strength, but that strength is not sufficient to overpower the influence of supply and demand. The United States treasury is your money and my money. It is our contribution in taxes to our democratic form of government. Its voice is yours and mine.

Government in business is the greatest malady in business today. It is spreading rapidly and submerging itself deeper and deeper. We cannot recognize government paternalism. We must adhere steadfastly to the principles of government for one—government for all. Federal bureaucracy and domination must be eliminated not in one industry alone but in all lines of endeavor. Taxes and government wastes must be reduced to a minimum. It is up to every one of us to let our representative in Congress know, in no uncertain terms, that we expect him to represent our will, that we will not entertain rotten partisan politics and that in this economic despair it is no time to draw party lines but to consider first our government, private initiative, and the doctrines for which our forefathers fought and died.

In conclusion I wish to leave with you the thought contained in the following statement made by Lord Macaulay more than 100 years ago: "Our rulers will best promote the improvement of the nation by strictly confining themselves to their own legitimate duties—by leaving capital to find its most lucrative course, commodities their fair price, industry and intelligence their natural reward, idleness and folly their natural

punishment—by maintaining peace, by defending property, by diminishing the price of law, and by observing strict economy in every department of the state. Let the government do this—the People will assuredly do the rest."

Minnesota's Grain Storage Law

By E. H. MORELAND, Luverne, Minn., before Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Perhaps a brief outline of the Minnesota Storage Law would be interesting to grain men from Iowa and Nebraska. The South Dakota Storage Law is similar to that of Minnesota. We think the Minnesota Storage Law is fair for both the elevator owner and the farmer. If you charge compensation for storage in Minnesota, a bond for not less than \$1000.00 must be furnished in the beginning to the Railroad and Warehouse Commission. Later, the bond must be increased if the value of the stored grain exceeds the original bond. The bond may be either a Surety Bond issued by some company licensed in the State or a personal bond signed by someone that can qualify for a bond of this kind. The amount of bond for the following year is determined from the peak values of the preceding year.

Every elevator owner is required to secure a license in Minnesota. The fee is \$5.00 and the license runs one year from August 31st. Storing grain is not compulsory under the license. Storage charges are "first fifteen days free," and 1/30 of a cent per day thereafter, or one cent per month. All storage contracts terminate on July 31st of each year, except storage contracts for shelled corn, which shall terminate on March 31st of each year. Storage contracts may be renewed by mutual consent upon payment of all accrued storage charges.

Scale tickets of uniform size and consecutively numbered shall be issued for each load of grain and such tickets shall have printed across the face, "This is a memorandum, not negotiable." All scale tickets must be marked, "For Storage," if the price is not indicated on the ticket. All storage tickets must be the standard form designated by the Warehouse Commission. Storage tickets must be surrendered when the grain is sold.

A licensed elevator cannot be closed for part of the year in Minnesota without permission from the Commission.

Grain Syndicate Would Buy Farm Board Wheat

Peter B. Carey, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, stated to Sec'y of Agriculture Hyde May 21 that he could appoint a committee from the Board that could dispose of all the government wheat in a short time "for cash at a steadily advancing price."

Later advices from Washington were that the Farm Board rejected the offers of private grain dealers because prices offered were below the market. An offer had been made in March and one or two since, to take over the entire stock.

The fact is Kansas City grain men offered to take over the stock at the price the Board itself is offering it at the Gulf and Atlantic seaboard, 59¼ and 59½ cents delivered.

The claim by the Farm Board that the offers are below the market is ridiculous, since the Farm Board by its low offers itself makes the low market at the ports.

W. B. Lincoln, pres. of the Kansas City Board of Trade, said, "Realizing fully the depressing influence of government wheat, the grain trade made numerous proposals seeking to get rid of this wheat surplus and the prevailing market price has governed each offer made. At no time did the trade underbid on this grain."

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CANADA

Chatham, Ont.—The establishment of a soy bean mill here is being considered.

Tillsonburg, Ont.—After being in the grain and feed business for many years, Frederick Ramsey is retiring.

Regina, Sask.—Part of the Wheat Pool building here was damaged by fire recently; loss, \$2,000; covered by insurance. Cause of fire unknown.

West Lorne, Ont.—Mr. Hambly has sold his grist mill to Mr. Graves, of Blair, Ont., an experienced miller, who is now operating 24 hours a day, under the name of Graves & Son.

Toronto, Ont.—The serious illness of D. O. Ellis, grain merchant of this city, is reported. Mr. Ellis has the distinction of being the oldest member of the trade, and previous to this illness he went to his office every day.

Vancouver, B. C.—It is probable that beginning with Aug. 1, when the lease of Elvtr. No. 2, at Ballantyne Pier, now held by the Alberta Pool, expires, the Board of Harbor Commissioners will itself operate the house as a public elevator. It is said that the present operative personnel of the elevator will not be greatly affected.

Fort William, Ont.—The Norris Grain Co., headquarters Chicago, with offices at New York, Toledo, Kansas City, London and Liverpool, England, Vancouver, B. C., and Winnipeg, has opened a branch office in this city, at 110 N. May St., under the management of George W. Matthews. The local office is connected by private wire with all important markets.

Ottawa, Ont.—The report of the agricultural com'te, endorsing the recommendation of the Board of Grain Standards for a separate grading of garnet wheat, was presented in the house of commons on May 19. It was recommended that the Canada Grain Act be amended, operative for the crop year 1933-34, to establish a separate grade. The board, however, would be given a free hand to make changes in the proposed standards.

Churchill, Man.—A grain inspection crew left Winnipeg during the third week of May for this port, to look after the 2,000,000-bu. shipment of wheat sold to the Continental Grain Co. by the Saskatchewan Pool Elvtr. Co., thru the Winnipeg office. This is Churchill's first grain inspection. May 24 was the date set for the arrival of 35 cars of this wheat at this port. It is reported that the Federal Government will absorb all costs in handling grain here, and in addition will absorb in terminals at Moose Jaw and at Saskatoon the railway stop-over charge of 1 cent per 100 pounds on grain consigned to those elevators. The Churchill terminal will be operated as a semi-public elevator.

Ayr, Ont.—A. G. Brohman was instantly killed recently by an explosion in one of the cookers in the cereal plant of the Hecker H-O Co. of Canada, at this place. Mr. Brohman had been in charge of the cooker for seven years. The explosion was so severe that the portion of the plant floor surrounding the cooker was shattered, and houses in the town for some distance from the plant were shaken. The jury that inquired into the death of Mr. Brohman recommended that new reducing valves and blow-off valves be placed on the cookers and an extra reducing valve be placed on the steam line leading to the cookers, and also that a daily inspection by a competent person be made of the appliances.

ILLINOIS

Jacksonville, Ill.—The Rosenbaum Grain Corp. has closed its local office.

Kewanee, Ill.—W. B. Cavanaugh has had a new flooring put on his truck dump.

Savoy, Ill.—W. E. Munson, of New Berlin, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Grain Co.

Arcola, Ill.—During the night of May 10 thieves broke open the safe of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. but got no money.

Chandlerville, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is installing new air dumps, the work being superintended by Manager J. H. Scott.

Somonauk, Ill.—Only the key to the office was found missing after burglars had broken open two safes in the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently.

Columbia, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office was visited by night prowlers, on May 2, who took \$2.50 from a cash drawer but left the safe untouched.

Springfield, Ill.—The Rosenbaum Grain Corp. has opened a private wire office in the Ridgley Farmers State Bank Bldg. here, with W. H. DeBolt as manager.

Table Grove, Ill.—The local plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Ipava has been treated to a coat of protective cement covering. The elevator scales have also been repaired.

Waterloo, Ill.—About \$100 in cash was taken from the safe of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., several weeks ago, the thieves gaining entrance to the office by breaking thru the back door.

Richland, Ill.—The death occurred recently of W. B. Stitt, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here. Burial took place at Pleasant Plains Cemetery and was in charge of the Masonic Lodge of Pleasant Plains.

Long Point, Ill.—John Balbach, of Chenoa, has taken over the work at the Wheeler Grain Co.'s elevator. Mr. Balbach formerly operated the Rittenhouse Elvtr., which was then owned by his brother Paul, of Pontiac.

Mayview, Ill.—An 8,000-bu. air-force elevator has been opened here by the Champaign County Grain Ass'n, subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corp. The elevator is of steel and concrete, has four storage tanks and is operated by electricity.

Macomb, Ill.—A meeting was held here at the Tri-State Hall, May 25, sponsored by the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, being one of the series of 25 meetings being held over the state. R. I. Mansfield, of Chicago, and Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the ass'n, were the principal speakers.

Orleans, Ill.—On the morning of May 26 we had a fire in our concrete elevator that completely destroyed the woodwork and all machinery on top and basement floors. We had in the elevator about 2,800 bus. of corn that was badly damaged. Elevator and grain was securely covered by insurance; loss being about \$8,000.—Orleans Farmers Grain Co., W. A. Kinnett, mgr.

Sepo (Lewistown p. o.), Ill.—The rumor has been revived that a grain elevator is to be erected here on the Burlington right-of-way in the near future.

Grant Park, Ill.—The Grant Park Co-op. Co. was the winner in a recent suit against it by Edwin Chatfield for the payment of \$250 for grain, which had been paid for to the tenant. Mr. Chatfield will have to look to the tenant for his money, the court deciding that the grain company need not pay for the grain a second time.

Havana, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois leased the Lawford Theater for the evening of May 26 for a meeting, to which the public was invited. The theater's regular comedy bill and news reel was shown, followed by the speaking program, R. I. Mansfield, of Chicago, and Sec'y Farlow, of the ass'n, being the speakers. Grain prices and taxes were discussed. This is one of 25 meetings being held thruout the state.

Flagg Center (r. f. d. Rochelle), Ill.—I bot the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Flagg Center. Mr. Tilton, former manager, left when I took possession on Jan. 18, 1932. Frank Barnes, formerly with the Holcomb Dutton Lbr. Co. at Esmond, has charge of the plant at present. I operated this plant for the farmers for a period of five years, from 1915 to 1920. Having a contract with the Farmers Grain Co. at Esmond, Ill., I expect to stay in Esmond for the year.—H. L. Hanson (mgr. Farmers Grain Co.). [The Flagg Center elevator is operated under the name of the Hanson Grain & Lbr. Co. H. L. Hanson, sole owner.]

Indianola, Ill.—On account of the fact that I did not like the Farm Board, I leased my elevator here to the Sidell Grain & Feed Co., of Sidell, Ill., Jan. 1, 1931, for three years. Extenuating circumstances caused them to give up the lease; so on Apr. 16, 1932, 16 years to the day after I started in the grain business here, I again found myself back in the business at Indianola, but not so much as a matter of choice. I did the wise thing on Jan. 1, 1931, and I hope I did the wise thing now. The Farm Board is not yet dead, but is dying. The firm name as before is the Block Elvtr., Edgar W. Black still sole owner. No large improvements are planned, no new machinery to be installed, and only those sidelines which will move, such as coal and cement, are to be handled.—Block Elvtr., per E. W. Block.

District meetings thruout the state are being conducted by the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n. The vital subjects getting the government out of business and reducing taxation are being discussed by well posted men in the trade. During June meetings were or will be held on the following dates: Tuscola, 6th; Bloomington, 7th; South Whitley (Ind.), 8th; Champaign, 9th, in High School auditorium, and Decatur, 10th, Hotel Orlando. B. W. Snow and Sec'y Lawrence Farlow will speak at the Champaign meeting, and R. I. Mansfield and Sec'y Farlow at Decatur. These latter two speakers, M. R. Myers and Sec'y Rumsyre will appear on the South Whitley program. Additional meetings are planned for the following towns, the dates being tentative: Jacksonville, 14th; Litchfield, 15th; Pana, 16th; Belleville, 22nd, and Vandalia, 23rd.

CHICAGO NOTES

F. J. Bradford, associated with the feed industry for years as sales manager for some of the country's leading manufacturers, has returned from a long rest in Florida and now has become sales manager for the Vitality Mills. Mr. Bradford's last connection was with the Arcady Farms Milling Co.

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The Lockwood & Strickland Mill Co.'s plant was damaged by fire May 23; loss, \$5,000.

Announcement has been made by Lamson Bros. & Co. that Harold F. Juckett and Fred W. Patterson have become associated with that company. Mr. Juckett was formerly manager of the investment department of Frazier, Jelke & Co. and Mr. Patterson was with Farnum, Winter & Co. for about 16 years.

James M. Hunter, formerly in the grain business and a member of the Board of Trade where he took an active part for 40 years, died in this city May 14, at the age of 86 years. At one time he was a resident of Galesburg, being affiliated with the J. A. Edwards Grain Co., of Chicago. After the death of his wife he bot a life membership in the J. C. King Home, of Chicago, endowed for retired business men of Cook County, where he spent the last 17 years of his life. He is survived by two sons.

Under the auspices of the Board of Trade American Legion Post, the clamor of the pit was stilled on the trading floor for half an hour on the afternoon of May 27, while memorial services were held, being broadcast in part over the radio by station WGN. Guests of honor included William Metzger, Civil War veteran, who was a member of the 72nd Illinois Volunteers, known as the Board of Trade regiment; Eben Matthews, patron member of the post, and Capt. William P. Wright grand marshal for the Memorial Day parade on May 30. The musical program was arranged by Armin F. Hand, director of the post's drum and bugle corps and band, and the services were concluded by a rifle salute from a firing squad and the sounding of "taps" by the buglers of the corps.

With political enthusiasm centering the thoughts of citizens on the platforms of the big parties a splendid opportunity is afforded the grain dealers to get their ideas before the politicians in a forceful way by attending en masse the big dinner to be held at 6:30 June 13, the night before the Republican National Convention, by the Grain Market Analysts Club at the Hamilton Club. Leading speakers will be B. W. Snow, vice-pres. Federation of American Business, and Thomas R. Cain, dirt farmer, pres. of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, both gentlemen opposed to government in business. Everyone identified with the activities of the Board of Trade and the grain business in this territory should make a special effort to be present, as in numbers there is strength. Tables for 8 are \$12, single plates, \$1.50, and reservations should be made with F. M. Schwandner, sec'y, care of Bartlett, Frazier Co., 111 W. Jackson Blvd.

INDIANA

Brewersville, Ind.—George Robison, of the Kellar Mill here, has put a new cereal product on the market.

Morristown, Ind.—Henry G. Wolf, retired grain merchant, died May 25, at the age of 71 years. He is survived by his widow, a daughter and two sons.

Stone Station (Winchester p. o.), Ind.—Elmer Wilson's large elevator was destroyed by fire of unknown origin Sunday morning, May 22; partly insured.

Camden, Ind.—R. E. Welborn, of Elwood, Ind., has been appointed manager of the Urmston Elvtr. here, succeeding Emery Chase, manager for the past six months.

Vincennes, Ind.—John W. Emison, 68 years old, for many years interested in the grain and milling business, died on May 27 as the result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident.—W. B. C.

Straughn, Ind.—A. L. Lynde, of Harlan, Ind., a former manager of the Woodburn Equity Exchange, Woodburn, Ind., has been appointed manager of the Straughn Grain Co., Inc., and assumed his new duties June 1.

Evansville, Ind.—W. H. Bradley, manager of the W. A. Browning Milling Co., of this city, and who with his son, Paul Bradley, operates the Elkhorn Mills at Boonville, Ind., says trade at both mills has been holding up well.—W. B. C.

Walton, Ind.—C. Lawrence Toney, of Walton, was named the winner of the \$500 annual scholarship award of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Insurance Co. He may select any college in Indiana, provided that it has a course in commerce, finance or economics.

Boonville, Ind.—Paul Bradley, manager of the Elkhorn Mills here and son of W. H. Bradley, manager of the W. A. Browning Milling Co., of Evansville, and Miss Anne Hoover, of Boonville, were recently married at Cannelton, Ind., and are now making their home in Boonville.—W. B. C.

Fortville, Ind.—R. A. Pritchard, of Fortville, owner and operator of elevators at Pendleton, Fishers, Mt. Comfort and Mohawk, Ind., won by a wide majority of 1,125 votes over his opponent in the late primary for the office of joint representative of Madison and Hancock counties. His opponent was a representative of Farm Bureau interests.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are the Red Mills Elvtr., Boggstown, and the Bremen Elvtr., Bremen. Since the annual convention in January, 21 new names have been added to the membership of the ass'n, and Sec'y Sale is anxious to see that number increased to 30 by July 1, the beginning of the last half-year.

Argos, Ind.—W. E. Maloy, who had retired, has bot the Kraus & Apfelbaum Elvtr. here and gone back into business again. Mr. Maloy formerly owned and operated this elevator for years, selling out to Kraus & Apfelbaum some years ago. The latter firm recently went into the hands of a receiver and Mr. Maloy purchased the elevator and has re-opened it.

Tocsin, Ind.—The Tocsin Elvtr. Co. has filed complaint in court against the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., demanding judgment of \$3,000, claiming that the defendant company was surety for Willis A. White, who was in the employ of the elevator company, and that White fraudulently appropriated to his own use \$3,000 belonging to the elevator company.

South Whitley, Ind.—The first of a group of district meetings to be held throughout the state by the Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n to arouse public sentiment to get the government out of private business and to bring about reduced taxation was held here June 8. R. I. Mansfield, of Chicago; Sec'y Lawrence Farlow, of Bloomington, Ill.; M. R. Myers, and Sec'y Rumsyre spoke.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—The feed mill owned by the Rossville Commercial Alcohol Corp. burned during a severe storm on May 19, the fire probably being caused by lightning; loss, \$50,000; fully insured. For a number of years the building was used for a feed mill and when that branch of the business was discontinued, it was utilized for storing empty drums. It was a four-story, ironclad structure.

IOWA

Grundy Center, Ia.—An oat huller has been added to the equipment of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—The Miller Products Co., feed and flour manufacturers, recently installed a huller.

Des Moines, Ia.—Grain buyers of Iowa will be specially interested in article on "Chattel Clause in Real Estate Mortgages" published elsewhere in this number.

Cleghorn, Ia.—The Weart & Lysaght Co.'s elevator at this station is being painted a pleasing red. G. A. Rud is the local manager.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Osage, Ia.—John Hovelson, engaged in the grain elevator business here for the past 30 years, died at his home early in May. He is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters.

Durant, Ia.—Fred Denkmann, for 26 years associated with his brother, the late Ed Denkmann, in the grain elevator business here, died in California on May 18, at the age of 53 years. He is survived by his wife, son and daughter. His son Richard now conducts the business.

Granville, Ia.—F. S. Beckman, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has resigned and moved to Michigan, where he recently purchased a fruit farm.

Milo, Ia.—Frank Ervin, recently of Davenport, has returned to Milo, his old home, to join his father, T. A. Ervin, and his brother, P. G. Ervin, who operate the Ervin Lbr. & Grain Co., in the conduct of the business.

Swea City, Ia.—Suspecting that a 20-year-old youth, Everett Lester, was taking money from the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., Manager James Elder arranged for the young man to be left alone in the office with some marked currency, and the plan worked. Young Lester was arrested and confessed to the theft. The case was continued until Sept. 1, pending the culprit's good behavior.

KANSAS

Penokee Kan.—L. N. Dreiling until June 1 manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Co.'s elevator, is now connected with the state highway commission.

Kiowa, Kan.—The State Line Milling Co. has added 10,000 bus. to its storage capacity by dismantling its corn mill and building bins in the space thus made available.

Manning, Kan.—The elevator under construction at this point for George E. Gano, as reported in the May 11 Journals, will have a capacity of 30,000 bus. It is frame, ironclad.

Lebanon, Kan.—P. E. Hendricksen, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Mankato, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n, succeeding A. L. Crum.

Collyer, Kan.—The Wheatland Elvtr. Co. is building an addition to its feed warehouse, 14x24 feet, building it on the northeast corner of the elevator structure. Increased business in feeds made the addition necessary.

Wichita, Kan.—M. E. Schulz is entering the brokerage business here, handling feed and flour, under the name of the Schulz System, with offices in the Wheeler-Kelly-Hagney Bldg. Mr. Schulz was formerly sales manager for the Walnut Creek Milling Co., Great Bend, Kan.

Dodge City, Kan.—I reject the advice of the wise and prudent. I stand on Lincoln's statement: "You can't fool all the people all the time." I prefer to fail, appealing to intelligence, to common sense, than to win, appealing to hate, to prejudice and to destructive counsel.—C. C. Isely.

Wellington, Kan.—An addition of 850,000 bus. to the storage capacity of the Aetna Mills, a unit of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., is to be constructed at once, the contract having been given to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. The re-inforced concrete annex is to be completed in July, in time for the new wheat movement, and will give the Aetna Mills a total storage capacity of 1,000,000 bus.

In accordance with the state law providing for higher fees when the surplus in the grain department revolving funds is reduced to \$70,000, the Kansas State Inspection Dept. increased its charge, beginning with June 1, for inspecting grain from 60 cents to \$1 per car. Protein tests charge is increased from 60 cents to 75 cents per test.

Wichita, Kan.—I see Congressman Strong of Kansas, who has just introduced a bill to give the Farm Board another \$100,000,000, says the Chicago Board of Trade is the greatest gambling institution in history; and yet the Farm Board has just petitioned to compel the Chicago Board of Trade to admit it to membership. Can you beat it?—G. B. Pelton.

Adair-Morton Grain Co.
Wichita, Kansas
WHEAT-CORN-OATS-KAFIR

Morris, Kan.—The Santa Fe feed elevator at the sheep station here, leased by S. N. Patterson, burned May 28, at 3 p. m., the cause believed to have been defective wiring. Besides the elevator, a warehouse, a garage and an office burned. Mr. Patterson, who operates the sheep feeding station, estimated his loss at \$115,000. The sheep yards, containing at the time 15,000 sheep, were not damaged. The elevator contained mixed feed for sheep.

Moundridge, Kan.—The Moundridge Milling Co. has let a contract to Chalmers & Borton for the construction of a re-inforced concrete elevator having a capacity of 100,000 bus., consisting of four tanks and three interstice bins, work to start June 10. It will be of the same size and height as the present concrete tanks, exclusive of the headhouse, which will serve for both structures. The addition will be 100 feet in height and will consist of seven bins, the location being about 20 feet from the present elevator. A bridge will connect the two structures at top. Sufficient space will be allowed between them for a driveway. The company's total storage capacity will be 335,000 bus. when this addition is completed, which is expected to be about Aug. 1.

HUTCHINSON LETTER

The William Kelly Milling Co. experienced a minor dust explosion at its B Mill recently. Fortunately but little damage was done and the shutdown caused by the accident was brief.

Dr. J. R. Rose, head of the Southwestern Grain Co., died recently. Before coming to Hutchinson, Dr. Rose practiced medicine for 35 years at Stafford, where burial took place. Many Hutchinson grain men were honorary pallbearers.

The nominating com'te of the Hutchinson Board of Trade named the following candidates for offices: For pres., R. C. Davidson and Ralph Russell; for vice-pres., Hal Davis and Lee Collingwood. The election is being held as the Journals goes to press.

Additional switching trackage to facilitate handling of wheat at the C. D. Jennings Grain Co.'s elevator is being put in by the Rock Island Railroad, made necessary by the 500,000-bu. addition to the elevator now under construction, as previously reported.

T. B. Armstrong, who for 12 years was assistant chief of the Kansas City Bureau of the Kansas State Grain Inspection Dept., is now with the Southwest Grain Co., succeeding Joe Brada, who has been sec'y-treas. of the company for several years and who resigned recently, as reported in the last number of the Journals. Mr. Brada's Board of Trade membership is being transferred to Mr. Armstrong.

KENTUCKY

Gravel Switch, Ky.—W. Lee Mounce's grist mill was damaged by fire May 18, believed to have originated from a spark from an oil engine.

Somerseset, Ky.—The Farmers Milling Co.'s corn and flour mill has been leased by Claude Abbott, and is now operating. It has been completely remodeled.

MARYLAND

Gaithersburg, Md.—Herbert L. Diamond's feed and flour mill burned early in the morning of May 16; loss, \$25,000.

BALTIMORE LETTER

Henry A. Lederer, senior member of the grain commission firm of Lederer Bros., has been doing jury duty in the Baltimore courts.—R. C. N.

Herbert A. Kline, associated with the firm of Dennis & Co., Inc., as milling wheat specialist, terminated his connection with this house June 1.—R. C. N.

Frederick Bittrick, father of ass't-sec'y Edward Bittrick, of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, died at his home in Hamilton, Md., on May 30.—R. C. N.

Louis P. Goldsborough, for many years a leading grain broker on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce, is confined to his home as the result of a fall.—R. C. N.

Wheat exports from Baltimore during the month of May amounted to 652,493 bus., compared to 1,135,813 bus. shipped in the corresponding month a year ago.—R. C. N.

Mrs. Jessie Douglas, daughter of Harold Anderson, federal grain supervisor at Baltimore, was winner of the second prize of \$75 in the annual European travel contest at the Maryland Institute.—R. C. N.

Rufus E. McCosh, flour broker, and Geo. E. Ready, grain and cotton broker, will be elected to membership in the Chamber of Commerce at the regular monthly meeting of the directors, June 13.—R. C. N.

The seven-year-old son of Henry Lederer, Jr., of Lederer Bros., commission merchants of this city, was struck by an automobile while returning from school suffering a fractured skull, besides cuts and bruises.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Saginaw, Mich.—Fire on the farm of William P. Hart, near here, on May 23, caused a \$15,000 loss, an elevator being one of the buildings burned.

Sherman (r. d. from Mesick), Mich.—One of Wexford County's oldest landmarks, the Sherman Grist Mill, burned May 23; only a small amount of insurance was carried. The fire was believed to have been caused by friction of one of the pulley belts. Lincoln Jewell had operated the mill for several years, renting it from the owner, V. C. Wall, of Owosso, formerly of Sherman.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis, Minn.—The general offices of the International Sugar Feed Co. have been moved from the Corn Exchange Bldg. to the company's mill.

Olivia, Minn.—H. E. Regnier has resigned his position as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here and has been succeeded by John Schlueter.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The U. S. Chamber of Commerce, which recently held a convention in San Francisco, has elected F. P. Heffelfinger, manager of the Monarch Elvtr. Co., a vice-pres.

Roseau, Minn.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: Peter Hedin, Emil Olson and Eric Freiberg; to conduct grain elevators and deal in grain, coal, wood and other commodities.

Minneapolis, Minn.—J. L. Killion is now travelling solicitor for the C. C. Wyman Co., of this city. Mr. Killion has been associated with the Northwest Grain Ass'n for the past two years, and was also formerly with the Van Dusen-Harrington Co.

Canby, Minn.—The Western Grain Men's Ass'n held its monthly meeting here at the City Hall, May 10, over 50 members being present. Group life insurance and the annual picnic were discussed, also legislation affecting the buying of mortgaged grain. Collective printing of stationery was voted down. After the meeting the local elevator men served lunch at the Candy Kitchen. Towns represented at the meeting included the following: Willmar, Marshall, Dawson, Granite Falls, Ghent, Ivanhoe, Hendricks, Brookings, Troy, Strandburg, Ortonville, Tracy and Marietta. The ass'n was formed two years ago.

Anoka, Minn.—The Lincoln Flour & Feed Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of an elevator and feed mill building. This will be a cribbed structure, having 9 bins, two driveways and a large warehouse for storing sack products. An office and store building will be built in connection with the plant, which will be located on one of the main streets. There will be two legs in the elevator. A Fairbanks Hopper Scale will be located on the workfloor, which will be a cross type. A Monarch 24-in. Attrition Mill with two 25-h.p. motors will be installed, also a scalper. A Monarch one-ton mixer and a cob crusher will be used. Motors will be used thruout for power. The building will be ironclad, and work will be started at once.

Elmore, Minn.—A general overhauling is being given the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

St. Paul, Minn.—A hearing was held on May 23 before the Railroad & Warehouse Commission in this city regarding the temporary abandonment of five grain sampling stations operated by the state at points outside of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, for the sake of economy. The decision was against abandoning the stations, which will, however, be operated with the smallest possible crews until the coming of the new crop.

MISSOURI

Republic, Mo.—Orville Thurman is installing a new hammer-mill at his elevator and feed mill.

Wellsville, Mo.—C. A. Kropp has been appointed manager of the Leader Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant, succeeding J. P. Rodgers, recently resigned.

Wheaton, Mo.—C. F. Wilton, of Berryville, Ark., has bot the Gordon Mill here from C. V. Driver, of Carthage, owner. Mr. Wilton, an experienced miller, will operate the mill.

St. Charles, Mo.—The property known as the Rice Mill, formerly the Kremer Flour Mill, was sold at trustee's sale, on May 20, and was bot by William Schnedler for \$8,000, cash sale. It is said to be worth many times what it brot.

Clinton, Mo.—A section of the north brick wall, about 40 feet square, of the Larabee Mill caved in at 11 o'clock Saturday night, May 14. No one was injured and the property loss was not great. Operation of the mill was resumed Sunday night. Repairing of the damage took nearly a week.

Chillicothe, Mo.—The Henderson Produce Co. has arranged for the use of the Scruby Elvtr. building here, which will be used by the produce company for the manufacture of a complete line of stock and poultry feeds. Up-to-date machinery has been installed, and the company expected to be ready to operate by June 1.

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Grain Club held a blind bogey golf tournament on May 30, at the St. Clair Country Club, the honors for first place being tied by four and the drawing to decide the matter resulting as follows: First, Ralph Baumgaertner; second, H. C. Altmansberger; third, Charles Barron; fourth, Andy Abraham.

Seneca, Mo.—Zeron Lawson, whose mill burned early in March, is erecting a new mill just north of his elevator, which is on the Frisco right-of-way. The building will be 40 x 60 feet, frame, ironclad, and will be equipped with up-to-date machinery, having a capacity of 75 barrels. Livestock and chick feed and meal will be manufactured also.

Richmond, Mo.—It is reported that the Farmers National Grain Corp. has purchased elevators at this point and at Hardin and has leased elevators at Floyd and Henrietta, all of these towns except Floyd being in Ray County. The Ray Country Grain Growers, Inc., has been unable to raise funds with which to make the purchases, so that the National organization handled the deals.

DeSoto, Mo.—Missouri Flour Mills Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000; officers: Alfred R. Matthes, pres.; Paul Peer, vice-pres. and treas.; R. W. Marsden, sec'y; the company has taken over the plant of the DeSoto Roller Mills, which will soon be re-opened for the manufacture of stock feeds and flour. The plant has been thoroly renovated, the machinery overhauled and an 80-h.p. diesel engine installed.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Tracy L. Cockle has become associated with the Benton Grain Co., of this city. He was formerly with Bruce Bros. Grain Co.

The mother of O. A. Severance, pres. and treas. of the Vanderslice-Lynds Co., died at his home May 25. Mrs. Severance was 83 years of age and was the widow of Horace W. Severance. Another son, Frank L., of McAllen, Tex., five grandchildren and four great-grandchildren survive.

The W. H. Cunningham Commission Co. has been formed by Harvey W. Cunningham, who will deal exclusively as a broker. Mr. Cunningham recently resigned as manager of the millfeed merchandising department of Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., whose feed department is being discontinued.

As a result of the explosion at the Kansas-Missouri Elvtr. in February, two city firemen who were burned in the explosion have filed two damage suits, each for \$30,000, against the Hall-Baker Grain Co., operators of the house, the Kansas-Missouri Elvtr. Co. and the Missouri Pacific Railroad, charging negligence in allowing grain dust to accumulate in the elevator. Two other firemen lost their lives in the explosion.

Talk of a terminal elevator on the river here has been revived again and matters have gone so far that a com'te from the Kansas City, Kan., Chamber of Commerce has conferred with a similar com'te from Kansas City, Mo., to consider the construction of the elevator. Two subcom'tes were appointed to make recommendations in regard to a site for the proposed elevator and methods of financing its construction. The capacity of the house has not been decided upon, 500,000 and 1,000,000 bus. both being considered. The Inland Waterways Corp. plans to open navigation of the river in June.

MONTANA

Rudyard, Mont.—Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000.

Harrison, Mont.—The Harrison Milling Co. again started operating the mill near Harrison. New power machinery has been installed.

Hardin, Mont.—The Kipp bean elevator, which was unoccupied, frame with corrugated iron siding and roof, burned at 11:30 p. m., May 10. Just how the blaze originated is not known, but as there was a violent thunder storm about a half hour before, it was that that probably it was set by lightning. An Indian discovered the blaze and notified the chief of police. The building was owned by the Hardin Lbr. Co. and was insured for \$750, about one-third of its value.

NEBRASKA

Gretna, Neb.—The Gretna Elvtr. Co. has completed the erection of an up-to-date cribbed elevator.

Hershey, Neb.—The mill of Carl Wickstrom has been remodeled into a feed grinding plant, and feeds of various kinds are now being manufactured.

Motala (Minden p. o.), Neb.—The elevator of the Motala Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. was only slightly damaged recently by a burnout in a starting box.

Stromsburg, Neb.—C. W. Howard, formerly manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Minden, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Minden, Neb.—L. W. Fowler, of Kearney, has succeeded C. W. Howard as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, Mr. Howard having taken a similar position at Stromsburg.

Cadams, Neb.—The Nye & Jenks Grain Co. has sold its elevator and lumber yard to F. J. Stanley, of Nora, Neb., and it will be operated under the name of Cadams Grain & Lbr. Co.—H. L. McKeown (former manager for the Nye-Jenks Grain Co.).

Gladstone, Neb.—G. C. Schoen's elevator, operated as Schoen & Co., burned at 9:30 p. m., May 21; origin of fire unknown; the building was valued at \$6,000 and was insured for \$5,000; contents were fully covered by insurance; the house contained only 100 bus. of grain at time of the fire. A coal shed at the elevator was also destroyed. The rails of the Rock Island sidetrack were so warped by the heat that they had to be replaced.

Lincoln, Neb.—To counteract attacks by a northwestern Nebraska newspaper editor the Governor placed an Alliance (Neb.) newspaper editor in the State Scale Inspection Department as an accountant and scale inspector. He had no experience or knowledge of the work and was admittedly "excess baggage." Country newspaper editors chatting with this inspector on his visits to their towns have smiled at his admission that he knows nothing about scales or inspecting them and would do more damage than good if he touched them.

NEW YORK

Syracuse, N. Y.—The annual convention of the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city Aug. 18 and 19, at the Onondaga Hotel.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Buffalo Flour Mills Co. is replacing steam with electricity and installing some new machinery, the work necessitating a 10-day shutdown. This is one of the oldest mills in western New York.

New York, N. Y.—Three regular and three associate memberships in the Produce Exchange will be sold at public auction June 13, at 3 o'clock, in the reading room of the exchange, on account of non-payment of dues.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The filing of an accounting is sought by a Supreme Court order, directing Levi S. Chapman, of Syracuse, to show what he did with \$52,000 which, it is alleged, he withdrew illegally from the treasury of the Western Elevating Ass'n, which operates grain elevators in this city. That Mr. Chapman used this money to bolster up his personal accounts in western New York banks is charged.

Albany, N. Y.—The New York Produce Exchange, New York City, will maintain inspection facilities at the new Port of Albany 13,000,000-bu. elevator, Charles S. Groenendaal, licensed inspector, being located at Albany. The fifth and last storage unit of the elevator reached its full height of 97 feet on May 24, at which time a retaining wall around the structure was still to be erected, some minor adjustments of machinery made and a few other "odds and ends" finished, and then the elevator would be ready to operate and turned over by the James Stewart Const. Co. to the operators, the Albany Port District Commission, and the lessees of 10,000,000 bus. of the space, the Cargill Grain Co.

NORTH DAKOTA

Stirum, N. D.—O. A. Bakke is the new manager of the Stirum Grain Co.'s elevator.

Bowman, N. D.—A movement is under way to establish a Farmers Union Elvtr. at this point.

Tolna, N. D.—A new 10-ton 18-ft. Fairbanks Dump Scale will be installed at the International Elvtr. here. An improved dump will be used along with a standard grate. The T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

Baker, N. D.—The National Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, W. J. Kane manager, is being closed.

Cathay, N. D.—The Farmers National Warehouse Corp. has bot the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Luverne, N. D.—The International Elvtr. Co. has closed its elevator at this point. F. L. Griffiths was manager.

Dazey, N. D.—The property of the Farmers Co-op. Co. has been taken over by the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Silva, N. D.—Repairs will be made on the Winter-Truesdell-Diercks elevator at this place, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Rolla, N. D.—B. W. Stoughton has been named manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota elevator at this point, succeeding E. W. Windle.

Maza, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator has been taken over by the Farmers National and is being operated as a line elevator.

Parshall, N. D.—Repairs are being made on the Winter-Truesdell-Diercks elevator at this place. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Crete, N. D.—A new foundation will be put in at the McCabe Bros. elevator at this station and general repairs made by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Balfour, N. D.—Fred B. Gould, manager of the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, was found dead in his automobile in his garage on May 25, death being due to monoxide gas poisoning. He was 58 years old.

Havelock, N. D.—A movement is on foot to build a farmers co-operative elevator here with the aid of the Farmers National Grain Corp. The Farmers Elvtr. here burned several years ago, some time after it closed following financial trouble.

Wahpeton, N. D.—Respecting a report circulated that the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n contemplates the construction of a 500,000-bu. re-inforced concrete elevator at Wahpeton, we beg to advise that for the present at least we are not contemplating any such construction and have not authorized any one to circulate that kind of a report.—Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n (of St. Paul, Minn.), E. A. Syftestad, general manager.

OHIO

Edgerton, O.—The Edgerton Elvtr. has installed a Sidney Horizontal Feed Mixer.

Madison, O.—The Lake Erie Milling Co. lost its storage house on May 11, by fire.

Lakeville, O.—Howard Stratford has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Dawn, O.—The Dawn Grain & Supply Co. recently put in a 1-ton Sidney Vertical Feed Mixer at its elevator.

Tiffin, O.—Cash and checks amounting to \$250 were taken from the Tiffin Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office recently.

Wayne, O.—M. J. Wolfe, for two years manager of the Prairie Farmers Co-op. Co., recently gave up his position.

Vandalia, O.—A seed cleaner was recently installed by the Country Feed Mills, furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Arlington, O.—O. W. Cole, manager for the two past years of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, has gone to Xenia to manage the Farmers Elvtr. there.

New Paris, O.—H. D. Collins & Sons have increased the efficiency of their feed department by the installation of a Sidney Feeder and also a Kwik-Mix Mixer.

Alvada, O.—Frank W. Koepfer, manager of the Sneath-Cunningham Co.'s elevator, died at his home here, late in May, after a long illness. He was 56 years of age.

Derby, O.—The Weldinger Grain Co.'s 30,000-bu. elevator has undergone extensive repairs, including the installation of a 50-h.p. motor which does away with the old steam facilities, a new electric dumper, some new concrete work, repainting and a thoro overhauling of the machinery.

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Highland, O.—The new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here is Harry C. Lewis, formerly manager of the Farmers Exchange Co.'s elevator at Xenia.

Marshallville, O.—The equipment of the Marshallville Equity Exchange has been improved by the addition of a Sidney Combined Sheller and Cleaner, recently installed.

Eaton, O.—The Eaton Farmers Equity's elevator, which was leased by the Farm Buro for a year, is again controlled by the Equity. Orville Newton will continue as manager.

Lima, O.—Every live grain dealer is expected to be here June 28-29 to attend every session of the 53rd annual convention of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Jewell, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has gone into the hands of a receiver, due to the foreclosing of a mortgage. Frank F. Hall, of Defiance, has been appointed receiver.

Arlington, O.—Lee Gillespie has been appointed manager of the Arlington Elvtr. & Supply Co., succeeding O. W. Cole, resigned, who will return to Xenia to resume his former position there.

Liberty Center, O.—At the elevator of the Liberty Center Grain & Stock Co. some new machinery was recently added, consisting of a Sidney Vertical Feed Mixer and a Sidney Roller Bearing Fan Sheller.

Xenia, O.—Harry C. Lewis has resigned as manager of the Farmers Exchange Co. and has taken a position at Highland. His successor here is O. W. Cole, manager at Arlington for the past two years.

Grove City, O.—The warehouse and land of Kunz Bros. have been bot by the Grove City Farmers Exchange Co., which will erect a new elevator on the site of the old buildings, now being taken down.

Era (Mount Sterling p. o.), O.—In preparation for the coming harvest, the elevator of the Weidinger Grain Co. has been given a complete overhauling and painting and some new concrete work has been done.

Castalia, O.—In the dispute between the Castalia Elvtr. & Supply Co. and the Castalia Trout Club over the tenth of an acre of land, the judge recently decided that the land belongs to the elevator company by adverse possession for 25 years.

Arcanum, O.—The Arco Mills, Floyd Bros. owners, expect to have their new elevator, that has been under construction about eight weeks, finished by July 1. The structure is 24x40 feet, 75 feet high, and will have a storage capacity of 20,000 bus.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Grain Co., the incorporation of which was reported in the last number of the Journals, was formed to take over the good-will and business assets of A. Felty's grain and hay brokerage business. Mr. Felty is sec'y and general manager; Byron E. Thomas, pres., and W. B. Thomas, vice-pres.

London, O.—Arthur Clemans, contractor for the new concrete elevator under construction for F. J. Wood & Sons, was severely injured on May 19, when a wheelbarrow, filled with concrete, fell on him as he was working in the pit of the elevator. He was rendered unconscious by the blow and suffered a cut on the head that required five stitches to close.

OKLAHOMA

Madill, Okla.—Construction of a flour mill at this point is under discussion here.

Orienta, Okla.—The Robinson Grain Co. has leased the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. This house was formerly operated by the Pool.

Enid, Okla.—The Southwestern Terminal Elvtr. has been leased to the Western Star Flour Mills, of Salina, Kan., for the coming season.

Cherokee, Okla.—Work was started the second week of May on a new headhouse for the elevator at the plant of the Cherokee Mills, replacing the one burned last December. The work is being done under the direct supervision of engineers of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., owners of the local plant. Machinery and equipment has been ordered.

Vici, Okla.—Fred Morrow has added a line of broomcorn seed at his feed mill.

Alva, Okla.—A Fairbanks-Morse Hammer Mill has been installed by the W. B. Johnston elevator, with 20-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor.—C. O. Nickell, mgr.

Alva Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has installed a hammer mill and a super-syphon feeder, also a half-ton feed mixer.—M. S. Mercer, mgr.

Enid, Okla.—A turning leg with capacity for 15,000 bus. per hour is being installed by the Enid Terminal Elvtr. Co. It is equipped with a 100-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor and silent chain drive. The leg belt is fitted with 8 x 14-in. DP cups staggered in two rows, on 12-in. centers.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Farm Board wheat was damaged in the flood that devastated lowlands of this city June 3, when several feet of water poured into the lower part of the Garrison Milling Co. elevator which is under lease to a subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corp. About 85,000 bus. of Farm Board wheat was stored in the elevator.

Thomas, Okla.—S. H. Comer, Leslie Comer his son and R. B. McAvoy his son-in-law have leased the north elevator on the Santa Fe switch here and started in the grain business the first of this month. Mr. McAvoy and J. W. Matthews formerly operated this same elevator, and more recently Mr. McAvoy was associated with his brother in the grain business at Aiken, Tex.

Amorita, Okla.—This (the Farmers Elvtr.) is the same one that Mr. Alexander ran. There are three elevators in Amorita: Farmers Elvtr., C. C. Lambke manager (this is a leased elevator); J. M. DeGrange, Amorita Mill & Elvtr.; Choctaw Grain Co. I do not at the present intend to carry any sidelines, but after the movement I intend to carry a full line of feed.—Farmers Elvtr., C. C. Lambke, mgr.

Goltry, Okla.—Elmer Estill's elevator addition, reported in the last number of the Journals, is to be of 10,000 bus. capacity, of cribbed construction, ironclad and covered with a metal roof. It is being built on the east side of his west elevator. The Farmers Exchange has completed its two concrete tanks and interstice bin adjoining the north side of its tile elevator, increasing the capacity of the plant to 24,000 bus., as previously reported.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Marshfield, Ore.—The advisability of establishing a sweet feed mill is being discussed here.

Colville, Wash.—The warehouse of the Columbia Feed Co. burned recently; loss, \$4,000; building and contents partly insured.

Vancouver, Wash.—The Clarke County Feed Co. and the Washington Co-op. Co. both recently suffered but slightly from fire set by incendiaries.

Portland, Ore.—Friends of John H. Noyes, well known Portland grain dealer, will be glad to learn that he has fully recovered from a major operation and is now back on the job.

Craigmont, Ida.—The Union Warehouse Elvtr. Co. is building a 45 x 72 foot addition to its plant, with a storage capacity of 150,000 bus., giving the company a total bulk storage capacity of 230,000 bus.

Worley, Ida.—The H. A. Daniels warehouse has been bot by the Worley Grain Growers, Inc., giving that organization a total capacity of 100,000 bus. The capacity of the Daniels house is 45,000 bus.

Salem, Ore.—The Standard Feed Co. has been formed to operate a feed and grain business in the Southern Pacific Warehouse on Ferry St., with H. G. King as manager. He will buy grain, hay and straw and sell feeds.

Kamiah, Ida.—The elevator and warehouse of the Kamiah Grain Co., F. S. O'Neal owner, burned May 24; loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$11,000. A large warehouse adjoining the elevator burned also, together with 1,400 bus. of bulk grain and 600 sacks.

Junction City, Ore.—S. E. Mikkelsen, of Portland; Vernon Burlingham, of Forest Grove, and Carl Blirup, of Junction City, have formed the Junction City Seed & Feed Co., a new grain and seed buying establishment. Machinery has been bot for the new concern.

Asotin, Wash.—A. A. Wormell, formerly of Asotin but recently of Craigmont, Ida., where he sold his grain business nearly two years ago, is building a grain warehouse here, 65 x 127 feet, built to accommodate grain stacked 20 sacks high. It will be ready to receive grain by July 1.

Setters (Worley p. o.), Ida.—J. J. Goebel's warehouse at this point has been purchased by the Rockford Grain Growers, Inc., of Rockford, Wash. (four miles west of here), for \$2,000. The capacity of the warehouse is 65,000 bus., giving the Rockford Growers a total capacity of 300,000 bus., by ownership and lease, the other houses being at Rockford.

Douglas, Wash.—We are erecting a 25,000-bu. elevator of flat cribbed construction. It will have seven bins, one hopper scale to be used for receiving and loading out. The grain will be taken to the bins by use of a leg and taken away by a screw conveyor. The elevator will be managed by N. P. Friel along with other stations.—Waterville Union Grain Co., by J. O. Higgins.

Bellingham, Wash.—After an idleness of over a year, the Crescent Mills have been reopened by Mrs. Florence King Smith, daughter of Philip W. King, founder of the business over 25 years ago. Following Mr. King's death in 1921, Mrs. Smith and a sister operated the plant until it was taken over in 1923 by O. H. Seiple, who went into bankruptcy over a year ago. J. L. Radenbaugh, of Seattle, experienced in the milling business, is associated with Mrs. Smith.

Of the 18 elevators and warehouses recently purchased from the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co., of Denver, by the Farmers National Grain Corp., which has operated the houses under lease for the past year, the following, with their capacities in bushels, were at Idaho points: Hill City, 60,000; Corral, 50,000; Fairfield, 87,000; Bancroft, 60,000; Downey, 70,000; Talmadge, 35,000; Arimo, 40,000; Malad, 50,000; Coulam, 45,000; Grace, 50,000; Weston, 40,000.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—Among applicants for membership in the Commercial Exchange is James C. Jackson.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Daniel J. Sullivan, grain and feed broker, maintaining offices in the Bourse, is reported to be suffering from the effects of a nervous breakdown. He is in one of the city hospitals.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The death of James G. Finley, aged 87 years, a member of the Commercial Exchange for a half century, occurred on May 25 at his home in Wyndmoor, a suburb of this city. Mr. Finley was a Civil War veteran.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Iroquois, S. D.—A new 15-ton dump scale has recently been installed by the M. Theophilus Grain Co.

Bridgewater, S. D.—Mayer & Tschetter Grain Co. has installed lightning rods on its elevators here and at Emery and Dolton.

Revillo, S. D.—The 75-barrel mill here owned by the De Werd Milling Co., of Milbank, recently started after being idle for some time, burned on May 20; loss, about \$9,000; partly insured. The mill was grinding Red Cross wheat for feed.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Hartford, S. D.—The warehouse of the Co-op. Farmers Elvtr. Co., that operates two elevators at this point, was robbed recently of 25 sacks of flour. The trail of the thieves led into Minnesota, after recovery of the car of Frank W. Goebel, stolen from his garage in Hartford by the thieves, who used it for transporting the stolen flour.—Art Torkelson.

SOUTHEAST

Burlington, N. C.—Acme Feed Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; subscribed stock, \$300; to do a general wholesale and retail feed business here.

Suffolk, Va.—Farmers Feed & Supply Co., incorporated; M. T. Long, pres.; M. F. Riddick, vice-pres.; T. A. Dashiell, sec'y-treas.; to conduct a general grain and feed and wholesale business.

Norfolk, Va.—J. M. Gwaltney, pres. of the J. M. & T. O. Gwaltney, Jr., Co., Inc., wholesale grain and feed dealers and manufacturers, died from heart trouble, at a city hospital, on May 27, after an illness of several months. Mr. Gwaltney was for many years one of the leading business men of this city and was the founder of the company of which he was the head.

TENNESSEE

Tullahoma, Tenn.—The Acme Feed & Seed Co.'s stock and store burned recently; loss, estimated at \$9,500 on building and stock; cause of fire unknown.

Nashville, Tenn.—The American Steam Feed Co., of this city, which entered the wholesale grocery business some time ago, has bot out C. T. Cheek & Sons, one of the oldest and largest business concerns in this city, which has done a large wholesale grocery business in this and adjacent states for over 40 years.

TEXAS

Plainview, Tex.—The Noble Grain Co. has changed its name to the Wes-Tex Grain & Milling Co.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Universal Mills are considering increasing their milling capacity to 1,200 barrels daily.

Kerrick, Tex.—The Oklahoma Wheat Pool is building a 25,000-bu. frame, ironclad elevator. A. F. Roberts has the contract.

Silverton, Tex.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is completing a concrete addition to its elevator here having a capacity of 125,000 bus.

Plano, Tex.—The Hughston Grain Co. has just completed a new office building near its big elevators here in southeast Plano and has moved its offices to the new building from down town.

Lamesa, Tex.—Joe Barron has bot the building known as the Texan Theater and will use it for his poultry feed business and his hatchery. Much remodeling and improving will be done, which will be completed by fall.

Dallas, Tex.—Anthony Brignardello, pres. of the Conkey Feed Mills, was seriously injured late in May when his auto crashed into the railing of a bridge as he turned his car suddenly to avoid colliding with a truck. His left leg was broken and it was that he was injured internally.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah—It is reported that the Farmers National Grain Corp. has completed the purchase of 18 elevators and warehouses (which the corporation has leased for the past year) in this state and in Idaho from the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co., of Denver, the

total combined capacity being 1,000,000 bus. The price paid was said to have been \$165,000. The locations of the Utah warehouses and their capacities in bushels follow: Cache Junction, 90,000; Drummond, 96,000; Trenton, 50,000; Tremonton, 10,500; Fielding, 10,000; Portage, 55,000; Lampo, 20,000.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Milwaukee Western Malt Co. will erect a \$40,000 grain elevator on S. Water St. In order to enable the malt company to put up the elevator, the city and the company have exchanged strips of land, the city council agreeing to allow the firm to build 4 feet 8 inches beyond the sidewalk line and the malt company pledging the city a strip of equal size across the street, thus retaining the width of the thoroughfare, with a jog in it.

WYOMING

South Torrington (Cottier p. o.), Wyo.—G. D. Boyer has taken over the Harris Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Another Farm Board Champion

Four times in March and April Charles S. ("Farmer") Brown addressed audiences in Woodbury county—at Moville, Sergeant Bluff, a luncheon club in Sioux City, a Sunday evening in the Methodist church in Correctionville. He comes under the auspices of the farm bureau, and the county agent presided at the church meeting in Correctionville. Mr. Brown comes without charge. Many people have been interested to know who he is and who pays him.

He is paid by the federal farm board. The people pay him out of their taxes. On page 14 of the U. S. government printed document entitled "Agricultural Conference and Farm Board Inquiry," Nov. 24, to 28, 1931, Charles S. Brown is listed as "educational expert." In the same list James R. Howard, former president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, is given as "specialist in organization." Charles S. Brown is paid a salary of \$4,000 a year, plus \$6 per day for living expenses without itemizing, or up to \$8 a day if he chooses to itemize, plus transportation fare. Mr. Howard is paid \$5,000 salary. Mr. Brown's business is to boost the farm board.—From *Unionist-Forum*, Sioux City.

Holland has embraced the fallacy of price control by guaranteeing \$1.39 per hundred for eggs, and providing cold storage for 100,000,000 eggs.

Shipments of wheat from the state of Washington to Canada must be accompanied by a sworn statement that the grain was grown in Washington and has not been in the states of Arizona, Nevada, Oregon or California within the past 60 days, and was never before out of the United States of America. Old sackings or burlap will not be accepted for stoppers, but only new sackings or burlap, not from affected territory.

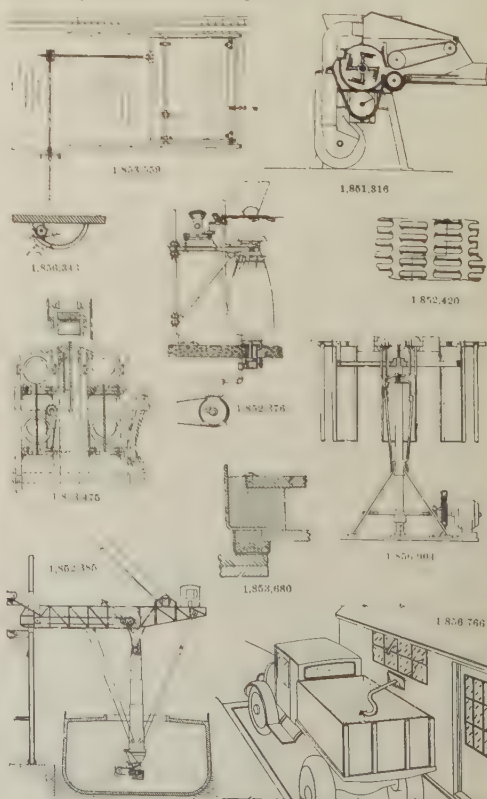
Patents Granted

1,856,766. Grain Sampler. Harry H. Hunter, Attica, Kan. A grain sampler including a support, and an imperforate tubular member having one end bent at an angle to the remainder of the member rotatably mounted on the support and adapted to conduct a sample of grain therethru.

1,852,376. Weighing Apparatus. Wm. H. Rees, Berkeley, Cal. In an apparatus for weighing material, a scale, means on the scale for supporting a container in which the material is weighed, means for vibrating the container, and means controlled by the operation of the scale for stopping the vibrating means after a predetermined amount of material is weighed.

1,853,680. Grain Door Nailing Strip. August W. L. Hartbauer, Chicago, Ill. A grain door nailing strip comprising a wooden portion having a channel shaped metal member attached thereto, said member having a substantially continuous surface provided with a plurality of spaced holes for receiving the securing nails and having sunken recesses for receiving portions of the attaching means.

1,851,316. Roughage Mill. John Holland-Letz, Crown Point, Ind., assignor to Letz Mfg. Co. In combination with a roughage mill, a cutter head for a casing for cutter head having a portion of the top thereof provided with a plurality of apertures, a conveyor frame mounted on mill having an endless conveyor belt mounted therein for conveying the material to cutter head, said conveyor frame having vertically extending sides positioned adjacent the delivery end thereof, a floating feed belt mounted between the sides of conveyor frame and positioned over the delivery end of conveyor belt, a suction mechanism associated with mill and a housing having an inclined top communicating with suction mechanism and positioned above floating feed belt, said housing being supported on the side frame members of conveyor frame and arranged so as to communicate with the apertures formed in the top cutter head casing for withdrawing the pulverized material from within the cutter head casing and from the delivery end of conveyor belt.



FORT WORTH

Is the Better Grain Market — Use It and Profit
Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

E. M. Rogers Co.
 Exclusive Brokers and Commission Merchants

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.
 Export and Consignments

Transit Grain & Commission Co.
 Consignments, Brokerage

Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
 Cash and Futures

1,853,475. Bean Grader. Wm. E. Urschel, Valparaiso, Ind. A bean grader comprising a unit having as a part thereof a number of like series of screens of different sizes for dividing beans into a plurality of classes, a conveyor feeding beans continuously to said unit, and a distributor timed for movement with said conveyor for diverting the beans from said conveyor to each series of screens one at a time periodically.

1,853,559. Car Door Opener. Robert L. Halpin and Harry E. Bierd, Winnipeg, Man. The combination with the outer laterally slidable door of a box car, of a vertically extending shaft rotatably carried by the side wall of the car and located a distance away from the door opening greater than the width of the door, a pinion permanently secured to the upper end of the shaft, a shoe pivotally mounted on the shaft and spanning the pinion, a horizontally disposed rack bar having one end entered between the shoe and the pinion and slidably carried by the shoe with the teeth thereof engaged with the pinion and the other end pivotally fastened by a vertical pivot pin to the adjacent end of the door in a location towards the upper end of the door and means carried by the lower end of the shaft in a location beneath the car sill for manually turning the same.

1,856,904. Automatic Bag Holder and Weigher. Parry J. Campbell, Boyne City, Mich., assignor of one-half to F. Wesley Dilworth, Boyne City. In a bag holding and filling apparatus a relatively stationary support embodying a fixed stop and a complementary spring-pressed latch, a shaft mounted for rotation on the support, a head mounted on the shaft for rotation therewith, a plurality of radially disposed circumferentially spaced bag holding devices carried by the head each device comprising a swingably mounted adjustable scale beam having a trip at one end, and having a bag hanger at the opposite end, said trip first engaging the spring-pressed latch which acts as a brake of the rotary part, after which the trip engages the stop which holds the outward part against movement, until the bag is filled and the tilting of the beam moves the trip out of engagement with the stop.

1,856,343. Apparatus for Trimming Grain. Johan Willem Kroef, Rotterdam, Netherlands. In a trimming and spreading device comprising a frame, a movable adjustable framework formed with separate rectangular elements, hinge bolt connections between the successive elements arranged transversely to the direction of movement of the

framework, an endless conveyor structure supported by the adjustable framework, means for guiding the framework, and means for steadying the relative position of the rectangular elements comprising a toothed sector coaxial with the hinge bolt connecting two adjacent elements, a pinion supported by one of the adjacent elements and engaging said toothed sector, a pawl engaging said pinion and a disc with peripheral spokes engaging a fixed surface, so as to disengage the pawl from the pinion.

1,852,420. Grain Sieve. Harold M. Lake, Gettysburg, S. D. In a grain sieve, a frame to have reciprocating motion imparted thereto, and a bottom for said frame consisting of a flat sheet having parallel rows of slots formed therein, the rows being spaced transversely from each other and extending transversely of the direction in which the frame reciprocates, the slots of each row extending longitudinally of the direction in which the frame reciprocates and being parallel to each other, the portions of the sheet between the slots of each row being of an even width and the portions only between the slots in each row being bent laterally thruout the extent of each slot to extend at an incline from one slot to another and provide deflecting surfaces between adjacent slots extending transversely of the direction in which the frame reciprocates at an angle of substantially 90 degrees thereto and projecting above and below the plane of the sheet, the inclination of the deflecting surfaces of one row being the reverse of the inclination of the deflecting surfaces of adjacent rows.

1,852,385. Conveyor. Peter A. Weigert, Baltimore, Md. A conveyor comprising a closed conduit for delivering material in a substantially solid column, means for delivering such material to said conduit, movable means adjacent the discharge end of conduit for receiving and conveying material to one side of the conduit, a motor for driving movable means, means actuated by the pressure of material in the conduit for automatically starting the motor when the material reaches a predetermined height, additional means operable for automatically accelerating the speed of the motor when the material rises above said height.

The largest quantity of grain in one elevator under a single head house at one time is believed to have been the 10,000,000 bus. or more in the Santa Fe Elevator A, Kansas City, June 4.

Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co. in New Home

Way back in 1902 a score of prominent grain dealers met with C. A. McCotter in Chicago to consider the organization of a fire insurance company especially for grain dealers. Fire insurance costs were so excessive under the loose methods then in vogue that the decision to incorporate a mutual company was unanimous. The Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. was born at this meeting, Aug. 5.

In the 30 years intervening the principles laid down by the founders for the purpose of reducing fire losses as well as insurance costs, to the minimum have been successfully followed.

From a small beginning the volume of business handled by the company has grown steadily until large offices were required as headquarters, which now are established in a building of its own shown in the engraving herewith.

While the company was organized primarily to insure country grain elevators against fire, its field of activities has been broadened to supply different kinds of insurance to all comers.

After twenty-seven years of tenancy in different office buildings of the Hoosier capital, the company bought a palatial home at the corner of 18th and North Meridian streets. Remodelling it to meet the needs of several departments which were immediately moved in, the company then set about the erection of a fire-proof addition so as to accommodate all of its rapidly increasing force of workers in the home office.

The new home is heated from the city's central heating plant, scientifically ventilated and illuminated. Every known convenience and equipment for facilitating and expediting the work of the large force has been installed, with most gratifying results to all concerned.

The ceilings are of sani-coustic tile, absorbing all noise. The floors are covered with battleship linoleum, cemented down. All desks are steel, with rounded and tapered legs, the tops being linoleum. The chairs are the new Do/More Posture style.

The first floor is devoted to the automobile, loss and auditing departments; the second floor to the underwriting department, the service department and the transcribing department. The third floor contains the filing department and the statistical department. The vault and stock room is in the basement. Circulating ice water is found on all floors.

A room in the older building has been turned into a hospital, where the employes may receive treatment or rest. What was the ballroom of the mansion in earlier days has been turned into a social room where the employes may hold parties, or where sales conferences may be conducted.

The first floor of the old building is given over to a reception hall, the office of Secy.-Treas. J. J. Fitzgerald, a library and a consultation room. The offices of the production department, Gage McCotter and Walter E. Jackson, advertising manager, occupy the second floor of the old building.

The Liverpool Corn Trade Ass'n in its annual report states that "Transfer of stocks of wheat from producers' hands to pools or farm relief boards, directly or indirectly for taxpayers' account, has greatly aggravated the situation," the report says, "while prohibitions, quota systems, licenses, import boards, high tariffs and other forms of restriction can give but temporary assistance to some of the world's producers, while severely depressing the remainder."



New Home of Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co. at Indianapolis, Ind.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Warehousemen.—Holders of warehouse receipts are bailors as to warehousemen, but when department of agriculture intervenes they are treated as creditors holding liquidated claims in definite amounts (Laws 1925, c. 42).—*Dept. of Agriculture v. De Vore, Sheriff, Supreme Court of Montana.* 6 Pac. (2d) 125.

Priority of Lien and Mortgage.—Under crop share lease, that tenant sells crop and undertakes to pay landlord share in cash does not waive landlord's lien as to share part of crop. Landlord's lien for rent is superior to mortgage lien given on crops by tenant.—*First Nat. Bank of Pocasset v. Melton & Holmes, Supreme Court of Oklahoma.* 9 Pac. (2d) 703.

Taxation.—Income taxes paid to Canadian government by foreign corporation, stock of which was owned by another Canadian corporation in which domestic corporation owned 51 per cent of stock held not allowable as credit on income tax of domestic corporation (Revenue Act 1921, § 238 (a), (e)).—*F. H. Peavey & Co. v. United States, Court of Claims.* 55 Fed. (2d) 516.

Mortgage on Crop to be Grown Following Year.—Mortgage securing advances for making crop attaches to crop if advances are made during calendar year within which crops may be planted. Crop mortgage executed on December 20 for making crop to be grown during following year held valid (Laws 1924, p. 125).—*J. S. Cowart & Son v. Taliaferro, Court of Appeals of Georgia.* 163 S. E. 271.

Liability for Freight Charges.—Where consignor did not sign B/L requiring carrier to collect freight and other charges from consignee without recourse on consignor, interstate carrier delivering shipment without collecting all charges could recover balance from consignor (Interstate Commerce Act [49 USCA § 1 et seq.]).—*Pennsylvania R. Co. v. Morcelletti, Supreme Court of Michigan.* 240 N. W. 4.

Drawer of Draft a General Creditor.—Drawer of draft which bank collected, issuing its draft to correspondent pursuant to custom, should be denied preferred claim on bank's draft. Claims against collecting bank on its drafts forwarded correspondent pursuant to custom, in lieu of proceeds of paper collected, are denied preference.—*In re Yuma Valley Bank, California Live Stock Commission Co., and Struckmeyer & Jennings v. But-ton, state superintendent of banks, Supreme Court of Arizona.* 9 Pac. (2d) 415-416.

Preference to Payee of Draft.—Payee bank of drafts drawn in payment of clearings held entitled, on failure of drawer bank, to share pro rata with other draft holders in drawer's deposit in drawee bank, and then to come in as general creditor for balance, as against claim of preference for full amount of drafts (Acts 43d Gen. Assem. c. 30, § 11). Acts 43d Gen. Assem. c. 30, § 11, provides that any draft issued and drawn against actual existing values by any bank prior to its failure or closing, and given in payment of clearings, shall be a preferred claim against the assets of the bank. Payee bank had burden of showing that, when drafts were drawn in payment of clearings, there was actual existing value in drawee bank sufficient to meet them, to entitle payee to preference on failure of drawer bank (Acts

43d Gen. Assem. c. 30, § 11).—*Andrew, State Supt. of Banking, v. Savings Bank of Larchwood, Supreme Court of Iowa.* 242 N. W. 80.

National Organization to Reduce Public Expenditures

At a meeting at Chicago June 2 and 3 an organization was formed to be known as the National Organization to Reduce Public Expenditures, to bring pressure to bear locally upon congressmen.

B. W. Snow told the conference "we entered this deplorable economic collapse through the door of politics, and it is through the same door of politics that we must find our way out.

"You are here to undo what the politicians have done. You must use their tactics to gain your objective. You may hold meetings in every community of the nation and pass countless resolutions, but unless you place your influence squarely on political lines you will not get anywhere.

"You have elected senators, congressmen, legislators, and aldermen, and the only place they have accepted instructions from you is at the ballot box. It is up to you to see that the type of men who will really follow your instructions are elected."

Thomas R. Cain of Jacksonville, Ill., president of the National Farmers Grain Dealers' Ass'n declared that the plight of the American farmer today is traceable to the evils of excessive taxation.

"American farmers have seen the values on all farm crops shrink and shrink," said Mr. Cain, "until at the present time practically nothing that we produce shows us any profit and most of the things we produce are selling far below the cost of production.

"High taxes came at a time when all farm income had practically been stopped. This caused a financial crisis in the farming communities beyond any previous experience."

A resolution directed to Congress was adopted, reciting that:

We, the representatives of 568 organizations, in thirty-nine states in conference at Chicago demand that you reduce federal expenditures immediately by at least \$750,000,000 and we have created an organization which proposes to bring together in this demand every interested organization in every congressional district in the United States.

This conference believes that the administrative and executive offices of the federal government, by proper exercise of powers vested in them, can greatly reduce expenditures in their various departments. That we demand that these officials reduce expenditures commensurate with the reduced national income regardless of the authorizations and appropriations already made by the congress.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc., Box 687, Station A, Champaign, Ill.

Freight claim audits of your account sales returns three times per year will save you several dollars in a year's shipping. Audits on a percentage basis only, no other costs. A trial is solicited.

W. S. BRAUDT,
AUDITOR AND TREASURER.

No Sale Unless Buyer Consents

Geneva Milling & Grain Co., Geneva, Ind., plaintiff, v. National Milling Co., Toledo, O., defendant, before Arbitration Com'te No. 3 of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, composed of F. J. Schonhart, Carl J. B. Currie and O. P. Hall.

This case involves a shipment of a car of wheat made by plaintiff to defendant. When the shipment was made, plaintiff wrote defendant instructing that if wheat was not sold while in transit it was to be bought by the defendant upon arrival in Toledo. The wheat was not sold while in transit.

It seems to be clearly proved by the evidence the wheat arrived in Toledo on Aug. 28, 1930, and was inspected on that date. For some reason not clear to this com'te, but apparently by no direction or fault of the defendant no samples of the inspection of Aug. 28 were delivered to defendant. The evidence shows defendant received samples dated Aug. 29, and marked re-inspection on Aug. 29, late on that date, and apparently after the close of the market. The next three succeeding days were holidays. The defendant bought the wheat on Sept. 2.

This com'te recognizes the rights of a buyer in that he cannot be compelled to buy property excepting as he desires to do so. Therefore in this case if the defendant elected not to buy wheat during a period of a "closed market" he was entirely within his rights.

This com'te therefore finds the plaintiff has no cause for complaint and assesses the cost of this arbitration against plaintiff.

Seller Must Provide Specified Billing

J. G. McKillen, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., plaintiff, v. S. Zorn & Co., Louisville, Ky., defendant, before Arbitration Appeals Com'te of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, composed of W. W. Manning, C. D. Sturtevant, Geo. E. Booth, Mark Steele and Jno. S. Green.

This controversy arises from a contract entered into between the above parties on Jan. 21, 1928, under which the defendant sold to the plaintiff 10,000 bus. of salvage oats at a specified price delivered "Philadelphia rate points." Louisville weights and inspection. Shipments were made in due course, and upon arrival of the cars at Buffalo, and after payment of drafts, it was discovered that the Philadelphia rate would not apply on the route of movement via Louisville and Buffalo, and that they could not be forwarded to the Philadelphia rate points on the thru rate either from track by reconsignment or after unloading and application of the SIT privilege. The oats had to be disposed of under these limitations, which accounts for the loss and is the basis for this claim.

In the preliminary stages of this controversy, the plaintiff took the position that he had the oats sold to another party in Buffalo and under their customs he was obligated to furnish billing that would permit SIT privilege at Buffalo, while the defendant maintained that he was not a party to that custom and that there was no obligation on his part to furnish billing that would apply through to Philadelphia rate points with a SIT privilege at Buffalo. On this point the Arbitration Com'te No. 2 held with the defendant and refused to allow the claim.

However, the lower Com'te was apparently in error in assuming that the thru rate would apply on these shipments if diverted to Philadelphia rate points from Buffalo without unloading. The statements and terms used by the litigants in their argument and evidence were somewhat confusing, and while the defendant maintained that the thru rate would apply on the shipments if diverted without unloading, the fact remains that the carrier, the Pennsylvania Railroad, ruled otherwise, and refused to forward from track on the Philadelphia thru rate on account of the route of movement. In other words, the shipments were absolutely dead at Buffalo as far as Philadelphia rate points were concerned, except on a combination of locals.

We therefore render judgment against S. Zorn & Co., defendant, for \$259.20 in favor of the plaintiff, J. G. McKillen, Inc., and assess the costs of this arbitration and appeal against the defendant.

Farm Bureau members of grain marketing com'tes held a secret meeting May 25 at the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill., to hear changes in policies by the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n. The Ass'n is in desperate need of radical changes.

Short Selling and Futures

By DR. JAMES E. BOYLE, Cornell University

Future trading without short selling, or advance selling, is like an automobile without gasoline. It will not go.

If the time ever comes when short selling is forbidden by law then futures trading likewise will disappear. But this time we hope will never come, because short selling is now such an essential and useful part of our marketing system. Short selling has been increasing in volume and importance, both on and off the organized exchanges, for the past 100 years until now it is interwoven in the very fabric of business life. Cement, steel, furniture, garments, agricultural products—these and dozens more important commodities are sold short in large quantities.

One of the commonest forms of short selling is that in grains on the grain futures market. This practice began in a small way in Chicago before the Civil War, and has slowly evolved since then to its present importance and usefulness. For instance, in the early Chicago days a man named Dole was selling grain for cargoes on Lake vessels. Vessels contracted ahead to be sure of a full cargo, for they had enough risks without that of a partly filled vessel. Dole sold them wheat from his elevator.

One day he had no wheat, but he sold short. That is, he made the contract as usual, feeling sure he could get the wheat in time to fulfill the contract. He did fulfill it. These "future contracts" soon became an article of trade among grain dealers and grain producers. The last man holding the contract had to deliver the grain sold short. At the present time, future trading on the grain exchanges means trading in grain contracts.

Short selling, therefore, means the selling of a contract which calls for the delivery of grain. The grain must be delivered or the contract bought back. In actual practice, over 95 per cent of the contracts are bought back. The integrity of these contracts is rigidly upheld and this means that the contract holder, wishing the grain, is certain of receiving it.

Is it not wrong—someone asks—for a person to sell something he does not own? The answer is, it is just as legitimate, just as morally right to sell for a profit as it is to buy for a profit. No one is criticized for buying for a profit; it is a common practice. The short seller also is a buyer, but he sells before he buys. On the other hand, the buyer for a profit must sell in order to realize his profit. The difference between the two is, after all, merely which end of the transaction comes first.

Short selling is done when markets are getting out of line on the up-side; at least it is done then in greater volume and is an important stabilizer. The short seller must always buy back. That is the point so frequently overlooked. Short sellers become buyers in largest volume when prices in

their opinion are receding too rapidly or too far. They put on the brake against further declines. They are then the chief support of the market. This is a true picture of the successful short seller. The net effect of short selling is to put on the brake against prices going up through the roof or down into the cellar. When a market does start to fall, in the face of war rumors or serious emergencies, then a big short interest in the market forms the best "cushion" to stop this fall.

Thomas Nixon Carver, the distinguished Harvard economist, says: "During any twenty year period in the last 50 years, the farmers who have regularly sold their wheat directly from the thresher have made more money than those who have regularly tried to hold it for a rise."

It is the practice of most farmers, justified by experience, to market at least 60 per cent of their wheat in the three months following the harvest. Price statistics actually prove that this is the most profitable time to sell wheat, and that prices are not depressed in the fall by this so-called "dumping." The price advance till next May usually is not enough to cover the farmer's carrying charges. It is the futures market, and the futures market only, that brings in the buying power necessary to absorb the heavy seasonal, fall movement of wheat. This wheat is hedged on the futures market, for this, after all, is the main service of the futures market. But hedging is impossible on any but a wide, liquid futures market. And this, in turn, is impossible without the short seller.

It is, as stated before, a question of having the automobile without any gasoline.

Repeal of the section of the Agricultural Marketing Act providing for stabilization operations is advocated in a resolution adopted by the executive com'te of the National Co-operative Milk Producers Ass'n, representing 360,000 dairymen. It is time that the alleged beneficiaries themselves realized that government stabilization of wheat and cotton have driven the price of those two commodities far below the quotations for commodities untouched by government control.

Supply Trade

Anamosa, Ia.—I have resigned from the Feed King Huller Co. and have accepted the management of the Anamosa Milling Co. here.—E. D. Headlee.

The first essential to the return of prosperity is a demand on the part of the people for goods, and this demand must be created by salesmen and advertising.—*Conoco Magazine*.

Hamilton, Ont.—John L. Weller, well known designer and builder of grain elevators and flour mills, died recently. He designed the foundation which made possible the erection of the Maple Leaf elevator at Port Colbourne, under what seemed impossible conditions.

Tiskilwa, Ill.—Prices of building materials are much lower and efficiency of labor has increased. These more favorable conditions for building will not continue indefinitely. The time to take fullest advantage of them is now, while building costs are down. The man who wants to build a new elevator or modernize his old elevator, will be able to do so at a smaller expenditure within the next few months than for years.—Geo. W. Quick & Sons.

Cleveland, O.—"How to Make Good Waterproofed Cement" is the title of an attractive, illustrated, 32 page brochure recently published by Medusa Portland Cement Co. Interesting sections of this brochure include those on "Why Concrete Should be Waterproofed," "Specifications for Waterproofed Concrete," "How to Waterproof Existing Work." Readers of Grain & Feed Journals will find much of interest and value in this brochure and should write the company requesting a copy.

Chairman Stone, in undertaking to forecast the decision of the three commissioners on the complaint by the Farmers National Grain Corporation against the Board of Trade of Chicago is guilty of contempt of court.

Books Received

GUIDE TO GRAIN TRADE STATISTICS—Grain trade statistics are so numerous and are compiled by so many agencies that market students will welcome the Guide to Statistics compiled by H. S. Irwin, agricultural economist of the Grain Futures Administration, listing the statistics in common use, by whom compiled and where published. This pamphlet will be most helpful to anyone planning a market study, as it points out just where the data can be found. Paper, 82 pages, Miscellaneous Publication No. 141, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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MUSTY AND WEEVILY WHEAT

LOSS ON
FREIGHT ON EXCESS
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CORN IN
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Field Seeds

Chicago, Ill.—Paul V. Kelly of Salt Lake City, Utah, has been named manager of the seed department of the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Sikeston, Mo.—Fire starting in a pile of shucks where employees had been shelling corn recently damaged slightly the plant of the Dan McCoy Seed Co.

Medford, Ore.—The warehouse of the Monarch Seed & Feed Co. was recently damaged by fire. Several sacks of grain and hay and the loading platform were destroyed.

Good seed cuts crop production costs, giving more bushels for the expense of raising an acre of grain, says Ralph F. Crim, Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Trebi barley equals Manchuria for feeding pigs, as shown in two feeding trials by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Similar findings are reported from the stations of North and South Dakota.

Seed loans of \$47,500,000 made last year have been repaid only to the extent of \$15,500,000. Of the total \$75,000,000 to be loaned \$48,000,000 is going to farmers in the Dakotas, Montana, the Carolinas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Georgia, and Mississippi. The farmers in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin are getting less than \$2,000,000 for all five states. According to Sec'y Hyde, the Government is specializing in Boob loans.

Ladak Alfalfa Gaining Favor

Ladak alfalfa, tested in Minnesota for the last 4 years, has performed satisfactorily enough to warrant farmers planting it on a limited scale this spring, says A. C. Arny, agronomist of the Minnesota agricultural experiment station, University Farm. Although Ladak must withstand further trials before being listed as a "recommended" variety, it has yielded slightly higher than Grimm and proven equally as winter hardy, in trials at University Farm, Morris, Crookston and Grand Rapids.

Ladak resists the alfalfa wilt to which the well known Grimm variety is susceptible, and may be valuable on this account, especially in Kansas and Nebraska, where this new alfalfa root disease has done much damage the last few years.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Corneli Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

WICHITA, KAN.

Ross Seed Co., Kansas Grown Alfalfa.

Seed Trade Ass'n Program

The 50th annual convention of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, including the 24th annual convention of the Farm and Grass Seed Group, will be held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill., June 21 to 23, the grass seed group meeting one day earlier, June 20.

In executive session the Ass'n will consider the reports of the Legislative Com'te, Membership Com'te, Counsel and Traffic Bureau, on Wednesday 10 a. m.

Tuesday afternoon the three retailers', commission box and wholesalers' groups will meet. Wednesday afternoon the growers and mail order groups will gather.

The annual banquet will be given Wednesday evening.

The open session will be Wednesday forenoon for the annual report of the Garden Bureau and the report of the Com'te on Experiment Stations.

Broken Grains and Sand in Grain Sorghums

Major contributing factors, reducing the grades of Kansas grain sorghums are the broken grains and sand found in the cars upon arrival at terminal markets.

A survey disclosing these facts was recently completed in the principal grain sorghum belt of Kansas.

New conditions surrounding the modern trends in harvesting is seen in the rapid passing of the threshing machine and the widespread use of the combine harvester-thresher. Now, the same machine that harvests and threshes the wheat crop is also used in harvesting Beaver and Wheatland milos. In some instances combines have been heightened to handle the stockier growths of kafirs.

In threshing grain sorghums, however, the machine requires different adjustments than for wheat. A Kansas thresherman states, "Sorghum grains are easily threshed and also easily broken. There is no need for all the concaves in threshing grain sorghums, nor for returning the grain a second time to these same teeth. Riddles should not be 'blanked,' but should be opened to eliminate the sand."

Handling grain sorghums containing sand is very difficult for the country elevator. When cars are loaded with bulk grain containing sand, the sand collects in a pile directly beneath the opening of the loading spout. If this material is not evenly distributed over the load it has a direct influence on the sampling hazard. One sampler may not find the sand and at another market the sand may show up in the sampling. There is also a tendency for the sand to spread laterally through a load of grain in transit and this further increases the variations between inspection grades.

It is found that in some years as high as 35 per cent of the grain sorghums fail to make the contract grade of No. 2 because of the sand content alone.

Pacific States Ass'n Meets at San Francisco

The 7th annual convention of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n was held at the Wm. Taylor Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., May 31 and June 1.

Dudley Moulton, director of the state Department of Agriculture, delivered an address.

Frank Leckenby delivered an address on "The Field Seed Situation in the Northwest."

L. M. Jeffers of the state Department of Agriculture, spoke on "The California Seed Service."

Arthur E. Navlet told of "Some Problems of the Retail Seedsman."

The visitors were the guests of the local seedsmen at dinner and entertainment at the Bal Tabarin cafe. Manfred Mayberg was toastmaster at the annual banquet Wednesday evening.

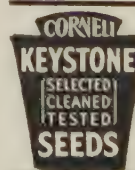
Seed Alfalfa in June and July

The best time to get a good stand of alfalfa is by sowing in June or early July, according to E. S. Dyas of the Iowa State College. As a preliminary the ground should be fallowed for 5 or 6 weeks in the spring to kill weeds.

The dry period which usually occurs in late July should be avoided. If the alfalfa is to be sown following a small grain crop it should be seeded in early August. When ground is extremely dry and conditions are unfavorable at that time, seeding should be delayed until the following spring. Summer seedings made later than the middle of August often are winterkilled.

Under ideal conditions 10 to 15 pounds of alfalfa seed per acre will be sufficient, but 15 to 20 pounds will give a thick and even stand under average conditions.

Fields in which the soil is acid should be limed immediately. Use limestone with a purity of 90 per cent or more, containing at least 60 per cent dust. Immediate application provides a few weeks for lime to dissolve before seeding time. The amount required will vary according to the acidity test.



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Grohoma, the Much-Exploited Grain Sorghum

By JOHN H. MARTIN, Senior Agronomist, Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases

Numerous comparative experiments in 1930 and 1931 have proved conclusively that Grohoma possesses no extraordinary merit, that usually it is less productive than most adapted local varieties, and that prices for seed higher than those of other grain sorghums are unwarranted. Grohoma has done well in some cases, but it has produced superior yields only in occasional tests. Nearly all claims made by the early promoters regarding Grohoma were fraudulent or greatly exaggerated. All claims of Grohoma yields of 100 bushels an acre or more, thus far encountered, have been either premature estimates made before threshing or inaccurate calculations, or purely sales propaganda.

The exploitation of Grohoma has been one of the most vigorously promoted fraudulent seed-selling schemes of recent years. In early circulars and news stories claims were made that (1) "Grohoma yields from 100 bushels an acre in dry weather to over 200 bushels in favorable seasons," (2) "It will yield three to five times as much grain per acre as any other grain," and (3) "It is the greatest drought resister known." Equally false statements were made regarding the origin, rooting habits, chemical composition, and feeding value of Grohoma.

In April, 1931, a news dispatch reported that the president of the Grohoma Growers Ass'n (the leading Grohoma promoter) was a fugitive from justice, accused of embezzlement from the ass'n.

Dwarf yellow milo outyielded Grohoma in 26 of the 39 tests in which the two varieties were grown in comparison, the average difference in yield being 3.6 bushels per acre. In the 26 tests in the western portion of the grain-sorghum region where milo is largely grown, and also excluding the test on diseased land at Garden City, Kans., in 1931, Dwarf yellow milo yielded an average of 26.6 bushels per acre, or 50 per cent more than the comparable Grohoma yield of 17.7 bushels. The yields of Reed kafir, Dawn kafir, and Sunrise kafir as well as the combined yields of three very similar strains, Texas blackhull, Western blackhull, and

Sharon blackhull kafir average from 14 to 29 per cent more than Grohoma. Feterita outyielded Grohoma by an average of 11 per cent, darso, 32 per cent, and Schrock and Sagrain combined, about 38 per cent. All of the widely grown grain-sorghum varieties, except dwarf hegari, outyielded Grohoma in a majority of the tests. Dwarf hegari is commonly regarded as an uncertain grain producer except under certain favorable conditions. It is grown considerably in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona as a combination feed crop where the stover is desired.

The prices asked for Grohoma seed of the 1930 crop ranged from one dollar to three dollars a pound. This is at least 20 to 60 times the price of pure, certified seed of productive adapted varieties of grain sorghum usually obtainable at from two to six cents a pound. Salesmen's commissions alone on the Grohoma seed sales were 50 cents a pound. The supply of Grohoma became much more abundant after the 1931 harvest, and much seed is now offered at from 3 to 25 cents a pound. Some firms are still asking two dollars a pound. After the present season, the quantity of Grohoma seed available probably will be great enough to force sales at prices comparable to those of other grain sorghums. Most of the 1930 crop of Grohoma was controlled by two firms and their agents. These were the Grohoma Growers Ass'n, and the Grand Prairie Seed Farms. The Grohoma Growers Ass'n has since passed into a receivership and ceased operations. However, numerous other firms are now handling Grohoma.

There has been serious talk in the financial community of the formation of an investment trust with funds invested entirely in lots of the various commodities, instead of in securities. There is a feeling that the public generally realizes the great extent to which leading staples have been deflated and that the demand for shares in such a company might be considerable. Several of the smaller exchanges have reported that trading in futures by the public has increased greatly in the last year, indicating the growing interest.—*New York Times*.

Seed Inspection in North Dakota

Over 700 grain and seed dealers have been visited during this season, and their establishments and stocks of seed have been inspected by agents of the State Seed Department. This work is a part of the new system which was established by the Legislature in the 1931 Seed Act, but not yet discovered by truckers who buy "seed" where it is the cheapest and sell it without testing or tags wherever they find suckers with cash.

The new system of handling seed which was established a year ago by the legislature, provides that all lots of grain or other seed intended for sowing purposes must be completely tested for purity, germination, noxious weed content and a few other factors, and such information must be furnished to the buyer when the seed is offered for sale or sold.

Seed Department agents have found that a good many grain dealers and farmers claim that it is easy to determine the quality of seed by giving it a general look and without the necessity of resorting to a careful laboratory analysis. Agents have taken many samples of seed and compared the dealers' or the farmers' general conclusion on it with an actual laboratory test made by a competent analyst. In by far the greater majority of the cases the laboratory test proved the seed to be so much different in quality than what was originally anticipated by casual examination that it would be ridiculous to quote many of the instances. Just a few illustrations will suffice.

A sample of durum which both the grain dealer and the farmer indicated was positively of a No. 1 amber durum quality carrying less than 5% of common spring wheat in it, was proven to have over 20% of common spring wheat in it which would put it entirely outside of any commercial durum classification.

A lot of sweet clover seed which was alleged by a local dealer to have only a mere trace of quackgrass in it, proved to have over 50 per cent.

In another case some oats which were offered as good seed oats, carried nearly 300 quackgrass seeds per pound besides over 8% of barley and a trace of wheat.

Seed Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during May compared with May, 1931, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were, as follows:

	FLAXSEED			
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Chicago	55,000	59,000		
Duluth	196,610	106,342	104,686	194,182
Minneapolis	164,090	355,030	87,120	197,400
New York	605,000	150,000		
Superior	62,700	30,714	15,928	28,534

	KAFIR AND MILO			
	Receipts		Shipments	
Hutchinson	101,400	33,800		
Kansas City	119,000	108,900	127,400	109,000
St. Joseph	4,500	1,500	1,500	
Toledo	1,469,420	365,585		
Wichita	23,400	10,400	27,300	

	CANE SEED			
	Receipts		Shipments	
Ft. Worth	25,300	7,700		
Hutchinson	9,100	1,300		
Kansas City	11,500	2,300	17,250	3,450
Wichita	3,900	2,600	3,900	

	SORGHUMS			
	Receipts		Shipments	
Ft. Worth	289,800	145,600	82,600	33,600
Louisville	4,500	21,000		

	CLOVER			
	Receipts		Shipments	
Chicago, lbs.	741,000	230,000	110,000	33,000
Milwaukee, lbs. ..	268,365		32,870	155,365

	TIMOTHY			
	Receipts		Shipments	
Chicago, lbs.	1,651,000	142,000	992,000	294,000
Milwaukee, lbs. ..	155,255		36,290	102,690

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From Daily Live Stock Reporter.

Grain Carriers

Oswego, N. Y.—The State Elevator here loaded three barges recently with 60,000 bus. of grain for shipment to New York.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ended May 14 numbered 28,526, against 36,492 and 37,484 in the like weeks of 1931 and 1930.

Chicago, Ill.—The C., B. & Q. in tariff 1346-0, supp. 5, effective June 29, eliminates the proportional rate on grain and products between Amboy and Chicago.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Free storage in the terminal warehouses from Feb. 1 to the opening of the following season has been granted shippers using the barge canal in an effort to meet the cut rates by the railroads.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The directors of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange have adopted a resolution urging Congressman Hopkins and Senators Hawes and Patterson to vote for repeal of the recapture and valuation clauses of the transportation act. Next!

Washington, D. C.—E. G. Buckland, pres. of the Railroad Credit Corporation states that the corporation will be \$30,000,000 short of meeting the needs of the carriers, as the increased rates will net only \$60,000,000 instead of the \$100,000,000 estimated by the Commission.

Churchill, Man.—To promote the movement of grain thru the new elevator the government has announced that it will absorb the costs of handling grain at the port, and the stop-over charges at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon. More governmental competition with private enterprise at the expense of the taxpayers.

The C. & O. has reduced the rate on grain 2 cents per 100 lbs. from points between Richmond, Ind., and Peoria, Ind., to New York, Cincinnati and the southeast, placing several country points on a parity with points just across the Ohio boundary.

The Mobile & Ohio Railroad was placed in the hands of a receiver June 3, one of the contributing factors in its bankruptcy being the competition by the Federal Government using waterway barges to take business away from the railroad at public expense. The channel and the barges as well as office space for the barge lines are provided by the taxpayers so freight should be carried free.

Kansas City, Mo.—At the rate advance hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission here Clyde M. Reed produced results of interviews with 1,800 truckmen who desired to have the rail rates raised, so that they could take still more traffic from the rails. Trucks are making 3 trips per week carrying 4,000 gallons of gasoline from Chanute, Kan., to Toledo, O. The hearing adjourned May 26, to reopen at Seattle, Wash., July 11.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 24259, R. G. Harris and H. P. Harris v. A. T. & S. F. By division 3. Dismissed. Claim, reparation, corn, shipping points in Kansas and Missouri to destinations in Texas found barred by the statute of limitations.

In Ex Parte 104, part 6, warehousing and storage of freight by carriers at the port of New York, the Port of New York Authority and others have petitioned the Commission to broaden the inquiry to include competing north Atlantic ports. The Merchants' Association of New York, the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce

of the Borough of Queens and the Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce concurred in the petition.

No. 23568, Fraser-Smith Co. v. Grand Trunk Western et al. embracing also No. 24066, Cargill Elevator Co. v. Camas Prairie et al., and a sub-number thereunder, Stuhr-Seidl Co. v. Belt Ry. of Chicago et al. By division 2. Dismissed. Proportional rate, 35 carloads barley, Milwaukee, Wis., to Detroit, Mich., applicable. Proportional rates applicable east of Chicago junctions as factors of through combination rates on grain, points in northwest territory to destinations in central territory not unreasonable or unduly prejudicial.

No. 24188, Light Grain & Milling Co. v. C. R. I. & G., embracing also a sub-number, Same v. A. T. & S. F. By Examiner C. J. Peterson. Recommends reparation on finding rates, grain and grain products, Liberal, Kan., and from various points to Liberal, there milled, mixed, stored, etc., in transit, thence reforwarded to destinations in New Mexico, unreasonable and in violation of the fourth section. Applicable rates on shipments covered by special docket applications Nos. 122173 to 122178, inclusive, and 121694 unreasonable and in violation of section 4 to extent they exceeded the rates, including the out-of-line charge of 2 cents for movement from Oklahoma points, contemporaneously in effect to Amarillo. Rates charged on two carloads to Santa Fe unreasonable to extent that those from Liberal exceeded 44 cents on the flour and 39.5 cents on the corn and rye, and that from Sand Springs exceeded 64 cents.

Wheat ground into flour during the ten months prior to May 1, as reported by the Dept. of Commerce, amounted to 412,851,948 bus.; against 434,136,693 bus. for the preceding period of ten months prior to May 1, 1931.



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Feedstuffs

Mossman, S. D.—When snows prevented the Diamond A Cattle Co. reaching its herds on the Cheyenne and Missouri rivers, it loaded 1,000 lbs. of cottonseed cake and corn in an airplane, feeding the cattle and completing the trip in an hour.

Nashville, Tenn.—The annual banquet of the Nashville feed dealers was held May 19 at the Chamber of Commerce, with over 50 present. They were entertained by vocal and instrumental music and a motion picture of grain harvesting and cereal manufacture contributed by the Quaker Oats Co.

Lansing, Mich.—Only 5 of Michigan's beet sugar mills operated last year out of the 14 in the state. This year from 7 to 9 are expected to be in operation because of a better understanding between growers and refiners. Production of beet pulp for use in dairy feeding is likely to show a strong increase.

In Oregon county agents organizing car door trade and merchandising activities to make their jobs appear beneficial to farmers, stepped on a bombshell when they entered competition with feed and fertilizer dealers. In some cases the dealers have taken action to have their counties dispense with county agents.

Corvallis, Ore.—Reduction of production costs thru increasing production per cow, using good sires, increasing good forage production, making use of pastures and raising fewer replacements, is in the program of P. M. Brandt and Roger W. Morse, Oregon State Agricultural College, for improvement of dairying conditions in Oregon. Attention is called to the cost of \$81 to raise the average heifer to freshening age in 1931, compared with the animal's market value of \$72.

Madison, Wis.—Feed prices have fallen more sharply than the values of most other commodities which farmers buy, reports the Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture. Since 1929, the prices of feeds which Wisconsin farmers buy have fallen 47 per cent. This comparison is based on wholesale prices at primary markets plus freight to Wisconsin. Wisconsin farmers are also buying less feed now than was the rule in better times. On April 1 dairy reporters were feeding nearly 10 per cent less grain, mill feeds, and other concentrates per cow than a year ago. For March, the level of feed prices was 29 per cent below the 1910 to 1914 average, while most other things that farmers buy were still slightly above the pre-war level.

Exports of Feeds

Exports of feed of domestic origin during April, compared with April, 1931, and for the ten months ended with April, are reported by the Department of Commerce in short tons (000 omitted) as follows:

	April		Ten Months Ended April	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Hay	465	1,588	1,817	4,004
Cottonseed cake	8,628	5,640	32,978	23,922
Linseed cake	10,552	14,782	55,322	48,067
Other oil cake	2,832	3,820	11,953	16,220
Cottonseed meal	4,124	948	20,902	2,647
Linseed meal	1,380	627	3,002	1,811
Other oil meal	92	142	273	785
Oyster shell	7,691	7,428	27,722	26,049
Fishmeal	91	459	982	1,370
Alfalfa meal	4	135	113	402
Mixed dairy feed	138	160	510	428
Mixed poultry feed	457	618	1,112	2,158
Other mixed feed	279	801	1,430	2,008
All other feed	2,686	1,935	15,227	10,228

Feed Dealers Organize

Oregon and Idaho feed dealers representing all the towns on both sides of the river from Mountain Home to Weiser held a meeting at Caldwell, Idaho, recently at which the two organizations consolidated under the name Boise Valley Feed Dealers.

Alva Watts of Parma was elected pres., and Archibald Palmer of Nampa, sec'y-treas.

Cereal Chemists Meet

The American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists at its recent annual meeting at Detroit, Mich., chose Laurence D. Whiting of Louisville, Ky., pres., R. C. Sherwood, Minneapolis, Minn., vice pres., and re-elected M. D. Mize, who is chemist of the Omaha Grain Exchange, sec'y-treas.

C. E. Mangels of the North Dakota Exp. Sta. reported on the yellow color in durum wheat. A longer or cooler period of ripening caused a deeper yellow in the semolina made from these wheats.

A com'te was appointed to co-operate with other ass'ns in arriving at a common moisture base for laboratory tests of wheat, flour and feed, with Roy K. Durham of Kansas City, Mo., as chairman.

Central Retail Feed Dealers to Meet at Milwaukee

The 7th annual convention of the Central Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held at Milwaukee, Wis., at the Hotel Schroeder, June 20-21.

A. B. Conkey, Cleveland, O., will speak on "What is the Future of the Feed Business?"

A merchandising school will be conducted during the entire Monday afternoon session by G. A. Holland, Chicago, Ill., assisted by W. D. Walker, Chicago, speaking on "Cash, Credits and Collections"; C. L. Jaycox, Columbus, O., on "Advertising" and M. F. Brobst, Chicago, on "Making Sense of Feeding Science."

Tuesday morning Sec'y David Steenberg will introduce the "Royal Order of Dumbbells."

The delegates will be invited to attend a

Feedstuffs Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during May compared with May, 1931, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
†Baltimore	2,676	2,415	.....	.....
†Chicago	15,541	12,781	43,283	42,300
†Kansas City	3,100	2,560	16,440	17,840
†Milwaukee	330	270	5,190	8,060
†Minneapolis	737	1,504	44,313	37,605
†New York	95	266	.....	.....

†Millfeed, †Bran and shorts.

buffet luncheon in the Old Heidelberg Cafe of the Blatz Brewery.

A com'te of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange is arranging the annual banquet on the evening of June 20, with just fun and no speechmaking.

Donahue - Stratton Co.

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Elevator Capacity at Milwaukee 5,500,000 bushels

A perfect blend of Iron and Copper

IRON-COP

Mineral Blend

Your feeds need copper with the iron

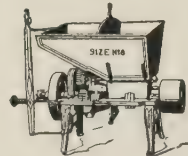
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Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

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SOUTH BEND INDIANA

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Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Hammer mills
Alfalfa meal	Iodine
Blood, dried	Iron oxide
Bone meal	Linseed meal, cake
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Meat meal, scrap
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Minerals
Cocoanut oil meal	Mineral mixtures
Cod liver oil	Molasses
Charcoal	Oyster shell, crushed
Commercial feeds	Peanut meal
Cottonseed meal, cake	Phosphates, rock
Feed mixers	Potassium, chlorid iodide
Feed concentrates	Salt
Feeders for mills	Sardine Oil
Fish meal	Screenings
Formulas	Skim milk, dried
Gluten, feed, meal	Soybean, meal
	Tankage
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
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Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,

Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts

ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

Scientific Compounding of Poultry Feeds

By DR. J. E. HUNTER, Pennsylvania State College, before the Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Since the discovery of vitamins our troubles have accumulated with astonishing rapidity. No chemical analysis will show the vitamin content of a feed; yet vitamins must be present if the best results are to follow. The presence of a vitamin in a poultry feed is determined by biological analysis.

It is a good plan to have a variety of cereals in the poultry ration. Corn is usually used in greater amount than other cereals, but where wheat is cheaper than corn, the amount of wheat and wheat products is sometimes increased at the expense of the corn.

Cereals contribute proteins, carbohydrates and fats to the ration. Protein is essential in the building up of tissue and in egg production.

The fat in the ration is more efficient in supplying energy and heat than carbohydrates; an equal weight of fat will furnish two and one-fourth times as much fuel value as will the same amount of carbohydrates. Little is known about the requirement of the bird for fat, but in general it is believed to be advisable to compound poultry rations without too high a percentage of fat.

Common cereal grains used in a poultry ration are corn, wheat, oats, barley, kafir corn, rye and buckwheat. Corn is a desirable poultry feed because it is digestible, cheap, easily raised, transported and stored. It should not be fed alone, but in combination with other cereals. Wheat is a nutritious, palatable feed but, like corn, should not be fed alone. Barley is not considered as palatable as wheat, but makes a fairly desirable substitute for it. Oats are a valuable constituent of a poultry ration. It has been customary in the past not to feed oats in any amount, but there seems to be a trend toward the increased use of heavy oats. Kafir corn is similar to wheat, but has a very hard kernel. It is not quite equal to yellow corn in feeding value, but is a desirable constituent of a poultry ration.

Buckwheat is an important feed in certain localities and is believed to be of value in the winter ration; however, it is not generally used to any great extent. Rye has a hard kernel and is not widely used for poultry feeding. It is believed that large quantities are likely to cause digestive disturbances.

Proteins are complex substances made up of simpler substances known as amino acids. In certain proteins certain amino acids are lacking. Scientists find that birds do best when some animal protein is added to the ration.

A mixture of protein products is more desirable than one protein alone. Most poultry feed manufacturers include meat meal, fish meal, and some form of milk in their feeds. This year dried milk is cheaper than it has been for years and greater amounts are being used in poultry rations.

Other protein concentrates that are sometimes used in poultry feeding are tankage, dried blood products, corn gluten, soy bean meal, oil meal, and cottonseed meal. Tankage is less suitable for poultry than for hog feeding. Dried blood, cottonseed meal and oil meal should be used sparingly if at all. Corn gluten and soy bean meal are good sources of vegetable protein and certain manufacturers believe that they can replace a part of the animal protein in with this cheaper source.

The fiber content of a poultry ration has long been disputed. One school of poultrymen has been doing its best to eliminate the fiber as far as possible, while another group is endeavoring to increase the fiber content, believing that the added bulk is decidedly beneficial in keeping the birds in better physical condition. It is my opinion that ground, heavy, whole oats are a valuable asset to a poultry mash.

Our common everyday vitamins are A, B, C, D, E and G. These are present in certain natural foods in minute quantities. The amount of vitamins required varies with the age and condition of the birds.

A marked deficiency of vitamin A frequently causes the eyelids of the birds to become granular and sticky. Vitamin A deficiency in its extreme form is known as nutritional roup. Practical feeders have long recognized the fact that yellow corn is superior to white corn in feeding value. Yellow corn contains vitamin A while white corn does not. Alfalfa meal or leaf meal if properly cured, is an excellent source of vitamin A.

A lack of vitamin B causes a degeneration of the sciatic nerve and the development of a type of paralysis known as polyneuritis. Vitamin B is widely distributed in cereal grains and an abundance is ordinarily present.

If the bird needs vitamin C, its requirement for this factor is exceedingly small and no effort is needed on the part of the feed manufacturer to supply it.

Vitamin D is absolutely essential in young growing animals for the production of strong, healthy bones. Vitamin D has been likened to the water necessary to make concrete. The cement, sand and gravel can be mixed together, but unless water is added the material will not set. The same is true in the poultry ration. The calcium and phosphorus may be present but they will not "set" to make strong bones unless vitamin D is present. Its absence develops rickets.

In the laying bird vitamin D is necessary for egg production and for hatchability. Its presence helps prevent soft-shelled eggs. This vitamin is perhaps the most important one in the poultry ration because it does not occur in appreciable amount in ordinary feedstuffs.

Sunlight is an effective substitute for vitamin D or vice versa. Since sunlight is not always available and since it loses its effectiveness in passing thru ordinary window glass, it has been customary for feed manufacturers in general to incorporate some source of vitamin D in their poultry rations.

The common source of vitamin D for chicks is cod liver oil, sometimes referred to as bottled sunshine. Several varieties and grades are on the market, but regardless of which is used something should be known regarding its vitamin potency. It is generally believed that there is no essential difference in the value of cod liver oils as long as they are fed on the basis of the vitamin content.

Cod liver oil contains also a considerable quantity of vitamin A. Vitamin D is quite stable in a mixed poultry feed, but vitamin A deteriorates quite rapidly after being mixed.

Vitamin E is required in the ration for successful reproduction. This vitamin is present in ordinary feeds to a considerable extent.

Vitamin G the most recent addition to the

list is required by poultry and its absence leads to a pellagra-like condition. Our knowledge is limited, but we know the average ration supplies this vitamin to some extent.

The growing bird requires calcium and phosphorus for the building bone and the laying hen requires calcium for producing

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Fine ground for Poultry Mash
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They will help you get larger profits from
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best, the right proportion of grain to mash,
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Complete with many other tried and tested
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poultry-farming—building the house, brood-
ing and raising chicks, vitamins, marketing,
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egg-shell. Vitamin D must be present to aid in the utilization of these elements.

Cereal grains as a rule contain considerable phosphorus, but are generally low in calcium. Leafy materials, such as alfalfa, are usually high in calcium and low in phosphorus. It is generally believed by investigators that about twice as much calcium as phosphorus should be present in the ration, for it seems to be best utilized in this proportion. Roughly speaking, they are furnished in this proportion by milk, meat scrap, fish meal and by bone meal. Meat scrap and fish meal usually contain abundance of calcium and phosphorus, sometimes running as high as 30% ash.

Since at present we are using considerable quantities of dried milk, fish meal and meat meal, all of which carry considerable calcium and phosphorus, it is doubtful if any other additions of calcium and phosphorus are beneficial. In fact, a too high level of minerals in the poultry ration is likely to prove disastrous.

In the last two or three years poultrymen have had considerable trouble with "slipped tendon," or hock disease. This abnormality usually appears in chicks somewhere around the end of the third week. It is first observed as a slightly flattened hock joint. One or both legs may be affected. Soon a bowing of the legs is apparent, and in some cases it can be readily seen that the tendon at the back of the hock joint has slipped from its normal position back of the joint and taken a new position at the side of the leg, leaving a deformed chick. The chick seems to be perfectly normal in every other respect, and as long as it can reach the feed hopper continues to grow. After the trouble appears there seems to be no cure. The condition appears more often in flocks that are closely confined or in birds raised in battery brooders.

When this abnormality first appeared it was confused with rickets. In rickets the percentage of mineral matter found in the bones is low, but in "slipped tendon" the bone may be twisted out of shape, but its composition is that of bone.

Excess of Mineral causes hock disease due in part to an excess of mineral constituents in the ration. It has been possible to cause 95% or more of all birds in a group to be affected by raising the level of mineral matter in the ration thru an increase in the bone meal, calcium carbonate or other minerals in the ration. It has also been possible to produce the trouble by increasing the animal protein in the ration. The abnormality is not due to the increased level of protein but due to the fact that the common animal protein carriers are rich in mineral matter. Lessening the amount of mineral matter in the ration will greatly reduce the incidence of "slipped tendons," if it does not prevent them entirely.

There are other ways of preventing "slipped tendons" other than by reducing the mineral level, but this is perhaps the most practical. The inclusion of ground whole oats or oat feed is helpful.

Wheat requisitions by the Red Cross from Farm Board stocks had aggregated 23,718,177 bus. by May 28, and John Barton Payne, chairman of the Red Cross, states that more than another 40,000,000 bus. will be needed if distribution is to be continued next winter.

Washington feed dealers will have district meetings June 13 at Grays Harbor; June 15 at Arctic Club, Seattle; June 16 at Chehalis; June 23 at Multnomah Hotel, Portland; June 28 at Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma. Several com'te meetings are planned, and will be announced to com'te members by chairmen. Other regional meetings will be announced to members in respective districts by District Governors.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

First Feeds for Baby Chicks

The first feeds for baby chicks, according to the University of Minnesota bulletin 83 should be sweet, well seasoned and something the chicks like. Moreover, the size of the kernel is important. Suitable first feeds for baby chicks are:

Pinhead or steel-cut oatmeal, or cracked wheat or corn, about the size of steel-cut oatmeal, or commercial chick starting mash and baby chick scratch, or the yolks of hard-boiled eggs, or cracker crumbs or stale dry bread crumbs soaked in sweet milk.

Mash for Young Turkeys

For young turkeys the best kind of mash is a ration composed of 35 lbs. yellow corn meal, 25 lbs. dry skim milk, 15 lbs. wheat middlings, 10 lbs. wheat bran, 10 lbs. fine ground oats, 10 lbs. meat scrap of 50 to 55% protein, 2 lbs. steamed bone meal, and ½ lb. salt.

The Farm Board will soon die a natural death, said Senator Geo. H. Moses, May 14, "by reason of exhaustion of its funds and changing conditions which will render its continuance unnecessary."

Feeding in Egg Laying Contest

During the 20th national egg laying contest conducted by the Missouri State Poultry Exp. Sta. from Nov. 1, 1930, to Oct. 31, 1931, the average mash consumed was 32.2 pounds per hen, at an average cost of \$1.80 per 100 pounds. The average grain consumed was 50.7 pounds per hen, at an average cost of \$1.48 per 100 pounds. All feeds were purchased on the local retail market. The cost of mash per hen was \$0.58 and the cost of grain per hen was \$0.75.

The total feed consumed per hen was 82.9 pounds at an average cost of \$1.35 per hen. The average production was 197.09 eggs per hen. These were sold to commission merchants during the year at an average price of 18c per dozen, making an average income of \$2.96 per hen. The cost of oyster shell is included in the feed costs. Straw for litter and egg cases averaged 24c per hen, leaving a profit of \$1.37 per hen.

The mash used in the contest consisted of the following: 25 pounds of bran, 25 pounds of shorts, 30 pounds of corn meal, 10 pounds ground oats, 15 pounds meat scraps, 4 pounds mineral, and 1½ pounds fine salt. This mash moistened with water was fed each morning. As dry mash it was kept in open hoppers. The grain feed consisted of 50 pounds of cracked corn and 50 pounds of whole wheat. A small amount of grain was fed in the morning but the principal grain feed was given in the evening.

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Poultry Feeds & Feeding

By Lamon & Lee

A book of 247 pages designed to meet the needs of all who are interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are taken up and discussed to make this book of value in all sections.

In three parts: Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry.

Price \$1.75 plus postage.

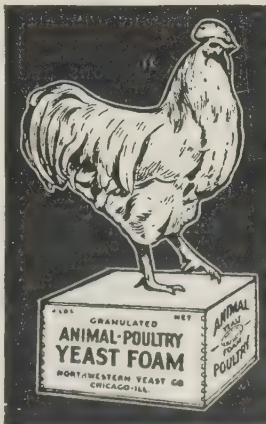
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Faster growth, increased fertility and much greater resistance to disease have been proved so often that yeast in poultry and stock feeds is now considered a necessity by all wise breeders. Yeast is the richest known source of Vitamin B—the growth vitamin—and is rich also in Vitamin E, which produces fertility and stimulates reproduction. Yeast-fed stock and birds have more red corpuscles, fewer bacteria in the digestive tract, and much better digestion.

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American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n Meets

The 24th annual meeting of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n at French Lick, Ind., was called to order June 2 by W. E. Suits in the absence of Pres. Edward Drescher, with an attendance considerably diminished from that of last year.

MR. SUITS, of Chicago, who is chairman of the executive com'te, said, in part,

It is our hope that the milling in transit matter can be kept out of the rehearing in the Western Grain Rate Case and that it can be adjusted between the manufacturers and the transportation companies direct.

All fully realize that serious interference with milling in transit and proportional rates would have a disastrous effect on centralized milling, and you doubtless will alertly follow and assist in this case until its final conclusion.

Our competition is recognized to be every grain of corn and every blade of grass, but this season we have had an additional competitor when Congress donated 40,000,000 bus. of wheat to the Red Cross to be ground into flour and supplied free to the unemployed and feed for the herds in the northwestern drought and grasshopper stricken districts. When this move came to a head the Chairman of your Executive Committee accompanied by two other members approached the wheat distributing division of the Red Cross and placed our industry at its service in grinding this wheat into feed. We tried to work out an equitable plan such as the flour millers developed with the Red Cross so that the mills would be paid the actual cost of grinding, but the Red Cross people felt that they should work on the basis of securing bids on individual lots. Our members were advised of the opportunity and the situation.

In spite of depressing conditions with which the mixed feed industry has been struggling since the middle of 1930, there is one consoling and encouraging feature, namely, there have been relatively few bankruptcies among the manufacturers, as there was sufficient warning so that a very large part of the manufacturers were able to trim their sails and conserve their resources. Some of them, due to inventories lower in quantity and in cost, are able to make a showing of excellent cash resources, even after two years of serious depression.

As an officer of this Ass'n I have on several occasions expressed the view that one of the worst enemies of our industry is that type of salesman, or sales policy, which speaks disparagingly of competitors and competitors' products, using this method of displacing your goods and installing his. When a half dozen salesmen call on a dealer or a feeder within a few months and display this type of mental exercise, the buyer is very apt to conclude that there is something doubtful about these commercial mixed feeds and that maybe he had better mix his own feeds. Every "knock" of this kind helps the local batch mixer.

C. P. CLARK, Chicago, chairman of the com'te on trade relations, stated that two companies had advanced \$4,800 for the work of the com'te and had not been repaid. Over 200 manufacturers and four regional ass'ns had indorsed the ethics and the elimination of bad practices such as long time booking.

SECY. L. F. BROWN, Chicago, presented the following report:

SECY L. F. BROWN'S REPORT

In times like those now being experienced when expenses of operation must be reduced to a minimum, trade ass'n dues are sometimes selected as an item which may be deleted as an unnecessary expense, notwithstanding the fact that it is in times like these and the reconstruction period which will inevitably ensue, that a trade ass'n can be of the greatest service to the industry it represents. In our particular case, there have been some defections; nevertheless, by the exercise of strict economy at every point, we have been able to balance our budget.

Legislation.—There has never been a year, during my tenure as sec'y, when as little legislation has been offered. In fact, only one bill has thus far been proposed which directly affected the feed industry and that

was in South Carolina where Senate Bill No. 1405 introduced by Messrs. Bryson and Goodwin sought to prohibit the sale or offering for sale of any bag containing feedstuffs for cattle with any metallic substance for use in attaching any tag thereon and notwithstanding the fact that the bill was actively supported by Clemson College, it failed of passage.

Draft Protection.—There is now pending in Congress, Senate Bill No. 4034 introduced by Senator Sheppard of Texas and House Bill No. 11815 introduced in the House by Representative Collins of Mississippi, which are identical. These bills provide that transferors for collection of negotiable instruments shall be preferred creditors of national banks in certain cases.

The provisions of these bills are fair and just in every respect and should be promptly enacted into law. However, indications are that neither of these bills will receive serious consideration during the present session of Congress. I believe, however, that our industry and other industries adversely affected by present situations, should continue to agitate the principles embodied in these bills with the hope and expectation that Congress will eventually favorably respond to appeals for relief from present unsatisfactory conditions.

Tariff on Blackstrap Molasses.—The United States Tariff Commission is conducting an investigation to secure evidence upon which to make a recommendation for or against a modification of the present tariff rates on sugar and blackstrap molasses. In the event that a hearing is announced for blackstrap molasses, due steps will be taken in an effort to protect the interests of the mixed feed manufacturer. No change greater than 50% of the present duty can be made.

Brand Names of Feeding Stuffs.—Our card index list of brand names of feeding stuffs is growing and is frequently consulted by manufacturers endeavoring to select new brand or trade names.

Digest of Feed Laws.—One copy of our "Digest of Feed Laws" containing the principal requirements of state feed inspection laws, as well as the requirements of the Federal Food and Drugs Act as applied to interstate shipments of feeding stuffs, together with a sheet giving the name, title and post office address of Feed Control Officials and another sheet giving the name and post office address of State Agricultural Experiment Stations and State Agricultural Colleges, is loaned free of charge to each active member of the Ass'n during their term of membership. It is revised annually or oftener if changes in laws necessitate such action. Each contemplated revision is submitted for review to the proper administrative officer before being printed. By resolution of your Executive Com'te, the Sec'y is authorized to loan a second copy of this work to active members of the Ass'n paying annual dues of \$300 or more when such loan was requested. Any other active members may secure the use of additional copies not provided for as above on a rental basis of \$5 per annum.

Contact with Feed Control Officials.—It is gratifying to be able to report that the relations heretofore existing between the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials and our organization continues to be of a most cordial nature.

Your Secretary is glad to report an increasing number of inquiries from Feed Control Officials relating to present administrative features of feed inspection laws and is frequently consulted as to contemplated changes in such rules and regulations and what effect such contemplated changes may have upon our industry. Such action on the part of a goodly number of Feed Control Officials is indicative of the confidence reposed by such officials in the integrity of our Ass'n.

Membership.—At our last meeting, I reported a net membership of 151. During the year, four members have been elected to membership but due to various conditions, we lost 22 members. Our membership at the close of the fiscal year, May 31st, being 123.

R. M. FIELD, Chicago, presented his report as traffic manager.

TRAFFIC MANAGER R. M. FIELD'S REPORT

With our last report, the history of the

conduct of the Western Grain Case, Interstate Commerce Commission Docket 17000, Part 7, was outlined showing the conclusion of the original case with the Commission's supplemental order of April 10th, 1931, which supplemental order was considered a great victory for the feed manufacturers.

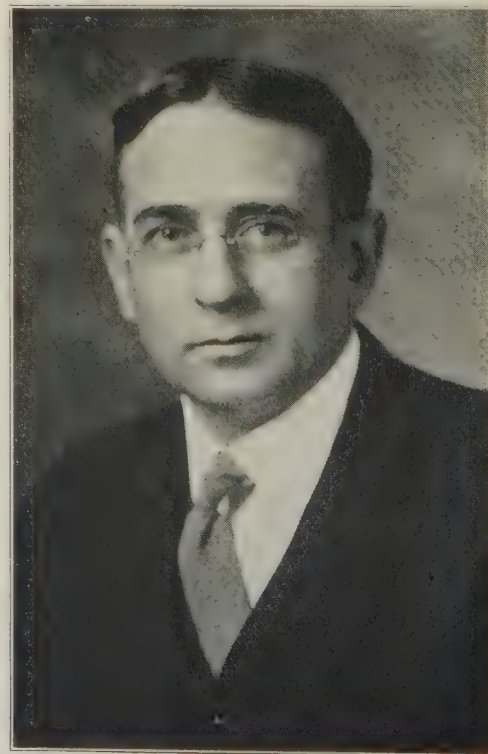
This final order of the Commission was made effective August 1, 1931, and on that date, the Western railroads, thru their Agent, E. B. Boyd, issued Tariffs Nos. 220 and 221, the first containing a list of grain and grain products, seeds and related articles, and the second containing transit rules and regulations to be applied on these articles throughout the Western territory.

The appeal of the railroads was denied by the lower court and was taken promptly to the Supreme Court of the United States which court decided on January 4, that the Commission had erred in not granting the railroads a rehearing. The tariffs therefore, which went into effect Aug. 1st, 1931, were cancelled effective Feb. 20, 1932, and the whole situation reverted to the original basis of rates, rules and regulations in effect prior to Aug. 1, 1931. This left the situation for the time being just as if the case had never existed and no order had ever been issued by the Commission except for the matter of handling transit shipments on billing handled during the period from Aug. 1, 1931 to Feb. 20, 1932, which manifestly could not be upset without causing a chaotic condition that would have been impossible to straighten out.

The Commission immediately took the matter of the rehearing in hand and issued an order Feb. 8, 1932, announcing the reopening of the case stating that dates and places of hearing would be announced later. The principal testimony introduced so far is about the railroads and has been mainly of a statistical nature showing their present depleted earnings and the need for more revenue. It has been tentatively announced that further hearings will be held at Kansas City, Seattle, Los Angeles, Ft. Worth, Texas; Minneapolis, and a final hearing at Chicago to clean up the case. It is expected that the conduct of these hearings will occupy the next four or five months and that the final Chicago hearing will not be held before October.

Your Ass'n, thru its Traffic Com'te and Traffic Department, has kept in close touch with this case and will attend all the hearings to watch the situation carefully.

In October, 1931, the railroads feeling the need of revenue, filed a petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission, asking for a general 15% increase in freight rates. Thru somebody's error the grouping of commodities as shown in a list prepared by the Accounting Officers, was taken as a basis and this list did not follow the recognized tariff groupings of the railroads so that the supplemental order provided that grain and



Pres.-Elect Harold A. Abbott, Chicago, Ill.

certain grain products should be exempt from any increase, but applied an emergency increase of 1c per 100 pounds on mixed feed and various grain products and allied articles used in the manufacture of mixed feed. This created a discrimination which was at once objected to. A meeting was finally arranged on Apr. 19 in Chicago at which the carriers from the three major districts, Eastern, Western and Southern, were properly represented and the Traffic Com'ite and some others from both inside and outside this Ass'n. The petition was presented and discussed at some length and we think a very splendid and convincing presentation was made to the railroads of the need for relief from these emergency charges to put the mixed feed manufacturers on a basis of equality in shipping their products as against grain and other grain products which carried no emergency charge. The outcome of this conference has not yet been announced. A transcript of all the testimony was taken and the matter will go to the highest com'ite of the railroads for decision. Failing in relief thru this channel, we shall probably file a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission attacking the emergency charge on mixed feed and allied articles as unjust, unreasonable and unduly discriminatory.

SYDNEY ANDERSON, Minneapolis, Minn., made the outstanding address of the meeting on "The Relation of Federal Legislation to Economic Conditions" which will be published later. His conclusion was that fundamentally the basis of the economic ill from which we are now suffering can be summed up in the one word "debts."

H. R. KRAYBILL, Lafayette, Ind., pres. of the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials, delivered an address on "Some Problems of the Feed Control Official and the Feed Manufacturer" in which he pointed out that the feed industry is essential to agriculture, he traced the development of state control laws, told of new problems in labeling and stressed the need for uniformity and regulation.

The following com'ites were appointed: Resolutions, S. T. Pease, W. D. Walker, D.

G. Lowell, A. E. Lippelman and L. F. Springer.

Nominating, F. M. Wilson, H. A. Abbott, C. B. Fretwell, Geo. G. Keith, and Lloyd Hedrick.

Auditing, J. M. Adam, F. C. Greutker, and J. L. Marshall.

THE FRIDAY MORNING session began with an address on "Di-Calcium Phosphate" which is published elsewhere in this number, by Ernest Wander, New Orleans, La.

The resolutions adopted thanked those who had contributed to make the meeting a success, thanked Mr. C. P. Clark, who resigned the chairmanship of the Feed Council, for his efforts, and restricted promotional efforts at the expense of the Ass'n in the following:

WHEREAS, the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n is organized for the general good, protection and progress of the general feed industry of the United States and not for the promotion, exploitation, or advertising of any firm, individual or corporation or of any material ingredient or preparation used or offered for use in the manufacture of mixed feeds, Therefore, be it

RESOLVED and it is hereby resolved and approved as a rule of the ass'n that no individual, firm, or corporation or agent or representative thereof, shall at any time in any manner whatsoever be permitted to use the facilities of the ass'n for the promotion or advertising of any ingredient material or preparation offered for use in formulating feeds.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: Pres.—Harold A. Abbott, Chicago, Ill.; 1st vice-pres.—C. N. Barrett, Minneapolis, Minn.; 2nd vice-pres.—H. L. McGeorge, Meridian, Miss.; 3rd vice-pres.—A. B. Schreiber, St. Joseph, Mo.; sec'y—L. F. Brown, Chicago, Ill.; treas.—W. R. Anderson, Milwaukee, Wis.; traffic manager—R. M. Field, Chicago, Ill.

Executive committee: The three first named being holdover; G. G. Keith, Nashville,

Tenn.; C. C. Lewis, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. W. McMillen, Chicago, Ill.; A. F. Seay, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Suits, Chicago, Ill., chairman; W. D. Walker, Chicago, Ill., and the president, ex-officio.

Directors: H. Roy Eshelman, Lancaster, Pa., chairman; J. M. Adam, St. Louis, Mo.; C. B. Fretwell, Spartanburg, S. C.; M. H. Howard, Jamestown, N. Y.; G. E. Hillier, Penick & Ford Sales Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; A. F. Hopkins, Boston, Mass.; Edward Drescher, St. Louis, Mo.; A. E. Lippelman, Cincinnati, O.; J. L. Marshall, Louisville, Ky.; M. M. Nowak, Hammond, Ind.; A. B. Caple, The A. B. Caple Co., Toledo, O.; J. J. Ferguson, Chicago, Ill.; W. D. Walker, Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Wilson, Meridian, Miss.; F. M. Wilson, Lamar, Colo.

Coffee destruction proceeds apace in Brazil. The Coffee Council announced May 24 that 320,744 sacks of coffee had been destroyed during the past week, making the total to date 6,565,641 sacks. This endeavor by the Government to make coffee dear should awake the coffee drinking public to the fact that coffee is a nerve stimulant and has no food value, and they are better off without it.

Hay Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during May compared with May, 1931, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Baltimore	42	432	.....	.....
Chicago	4,208	5,049	4,068	566
Ft. Worth	88	11	.....	.....
Kansas City	4,704	4,632	1,668	2,112
Milwaukee	24	156	.....	.....
Minneapolis	1,015	926	12	12
New York	134	294
Seattle	22	275

EUREKA VERTICAL MIXER

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High Pressure Molasses Injector

the modern method of making

MOLASSES FEEDS

This system pioneered and popularized by Howes is different.

The Howes method of distributing molasses is the one exception to the general rule. The blackstrap is not squirted or sprayed on the surface of the feed within the mixing chamber. Before the dry feedstuffs enter the central tube and at a point where their condition is most agitated, an ingenious device, known as the submerged double-jet injector, comes into play. Through two orifices the tempered molasses is projected with considerable force not on, but directly into, the dense mass of moving feed. The circuitous motion of the body of feed causes the viscuous blackstrap to become spun out in thread-like formation; thus the feed materials absorb the molasses quickly, just as readily as blotting paper takes up ink.

You should read our new Bulletin 128GD

S. HOWES CO., INC.,

SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

Selling Dry Skim Milk to Feed Manufacturers and Dealers

By E. A. Pool, before American Dry Milk Institute, at Chicago

In the first ten years of our existence our yearly production and sales of dry skim milk were so small as to be hardly noticeable. In the year of 1929 our total sales of roller process dry skim milk amounted to approximately only 5,000,000 pounds.

As we entered the year of 1930 it became very evident that our production of dry skim milk would increase quite materially and it, therefore, became necessary for us to devise additional ways for merchandising this estimated increase. After giving due consideration to the importance of the undertaking we employed one salesman, early in 1930 to call on the feed stores in our territory to solicit and sell our Dairylea dry skim milk.

Feed stores that started with a small order of two or three bags of dry skim milk three years ago are now buying in ton quantities and are placing orders frequently.

Room for Expansion.—I dare say that there are a great many sections throughout the country today where dry skim milk is unknown and where it is not carried as a regular commodity by the feed stores. These territories contain great possibilities of development which in turn result in greater sales outlets for increased volumes of dry skim milk and, remember, these sections will remain dormant as far as the sale of dry skim milk is concerned, just as long as we want to let them. It is up to us to go out and make the discovery and it is our job to do the sales promotion work. We know from our own experience that the right and logical place for a manufacturer to sell dry skim milk is in his home territory.

Special Information Supplied.—During the past three years we have received requests about every week from one or more of our salesmen for special information to be sent to one or more of our customers, explaining new uses for dry skim milk. These requests vary all the way from feeding young fish in fish hatcheries to feeding colts and horses on commercial horse farms. Only a few weeks ago we received miscellaneous requests for information explaining the use of dry skim milk in orchard spray materials. We were asked only last week to supply feed formulas that included dry skim milk together with feeding methods for feeding turkeys.

Because of our membership in the American Dry Milk Institute we have been very fortunate in having the Institute available and always willing to supply the necessary information to properly answer these requests.

When considered individually these odd uses for dry skim do not involve very large volumes at the start but when considered collectively the volumes used are tremendous. Each year greater and greater quantities of dry skim milk are used in these miscellaneous outlets and when considered along with the great volume used for feeding calves, poultry, and swine, show that the total potential outlet for dry skim milk for feeding purposes is practically unlimited.

The salesman's work does not necessarily end in the matter of merely selling an order to the feed store, as it is usually necessary for the salesman to aid the storekeeper in reselling to the individual. This was accomplished by advising the storekeeper of the various uses of dry skim milk by explaining the uses of dry skim milk in feeding calves, poultry, and swine, etc. The feed dealer likes to have this information so that he can

pass it on to the individual. The feeding bulletins published by the American Dry Milk Institute have proven to give very valuable assistance in carrying out this point and in addition we gathered together feeding information from some of our local authorities and prepared an eight page folder explaining the feeding of dry skim milk to calves, poultry and swine including recognized standard formulas.

Chemical Analysis of Wheat and Flour

C. Guy Runyon, of Chicago, who specializes in analysis and research of feeds, grain, fertilizers and oils, gave a lecture in the Thursday afternoon series at the request of the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants of the Chicago Board of Trade, on the subject "The Chemical Analysis of Wheat and Flour in Relation to Baking" which, without going into the intricacies of chemistry gave a correct statement of all the principles guiding the miller and baker in converting wheat into bread.

In chemical analysis in the case of wheat the sample is first cleaned, which removes the dust, dirt, and foreign seeds. The berries are then finely ground in a special grinder. One gram of the substance is placed in a Kjeldahl flask with .7 gram of metallic mercury, 10 grams of sodium sulphate, and 25 cc. of concentrated sulphuric acid. The flask is heated for one hour until the solution becomes colorless. The flask and contents are cooled and diluted with 200 cc. of water.

A small amount of granulated zinc is added and the solution made strongly alkaline with a saturated solution of caustic soda containing sodium sulphide. The flask is connected to a nitrogen distilling apparatus and the ammonia is distilled into a receiving flask containing a known amount of tenth normal sulphuric acid, using methyl red as an indicator. The nitrogen is then calculated from the amount of the tenth normal acid used. The entire time required is about 2½ hours.

The foregoing test determines the nitrogen, from which the percentage of gluten is determined by multiplying it by the factor 5.7.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for October delivery:

	St. Louis			Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	*Midds	Bran	Shorts
May 14.....	9.35	9.90	10.25	7.80	8.40
May 21.....	9.30	10.00	10.10	7.75	8.40
May 28.....	9.40	10.25	10.15	7.80	8.65
June 4.....	9.20	10.00	9.60	7.65	8.50

*Chicago delivery.

Business men all over the nation are awakening to the fact that they cannot pay such taxes as the kind of government we have calls for. The system must be changed.—H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill.

STANDARD COMMISSION CO. BROKERS

Grain, Mill Feed, Mixed Feed Ingredients

EXCHANGE BUILDING

MEMPHIS

"Feeds and Feeding"

ILLUSTRATED

19th Edition—770 Pages

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

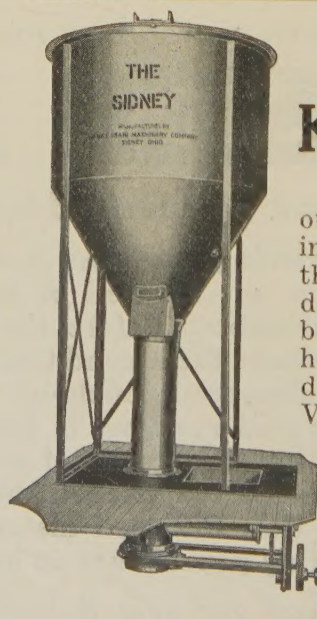
The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50 plus postage.

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332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.



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Send for circular matter and full information.

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Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-lb. breaks. Just the thing for quickly reducing truck loads.

Printed from large, clear type conveniently arranged on both sides of six cards, size $10\frac{3}{4} \times 12\frac{3}{4}$ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275 Extended.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Grain Receiving Record Books

Grain Receiving Register. One of the best forms for recording wagon loads of grain received. It contains 200 pages, size $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, ledger paper, capacity for 8,200 wagon loads. Bound in canvas. Some enter load records as received, others assign a page to each customer, while others assign pages to different kinds of grain. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of 11 cols. are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." It has 200 pages, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, and room for 4,000 loads. Printed on linen ledger paper, with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$3.00.

Receiving and Stock Book. Many dealers prefer to keep each kind of grain received from farmers in separate columns so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. This book is designed for this purpose. It contains 200 pages, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, and will accommodate 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00.

Grain Receiving Ledger is an indexed book especially adapted for keeping individual accounts with farmer patrons. Each page is $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Ledger paper and well bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. 228 pages. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.50.

Form No. 43 XX contains double the number of pages. Shipping weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Price, \$5.50.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each customer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages, of high grade linen ledger paper. Each page is $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches, will accommodate 41 wagon loads and it has a 28-page index. Well bound with cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.75.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain Shipping Record Books

Record of Cars Shipped. This form enables country shippers to keep a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. The book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, and has spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form No. 385. Price \$3.00.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double. The left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; the right hand for "Returns". The column headings enable you to make complete records for each transaction. The book contains 80 double pages, and index of ledger paper, size $10\frac{1}{4} \times 16$ inches, will accommodate records for 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Shipping weight, $3\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.75.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of the shipments of 5,000 cars. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and page is indexed. This book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches, well bound with cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Order Form No. 24. Price, \$4.25.

Shippers Record Book. This book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of such transactions under their respective heads. Bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$3.00.

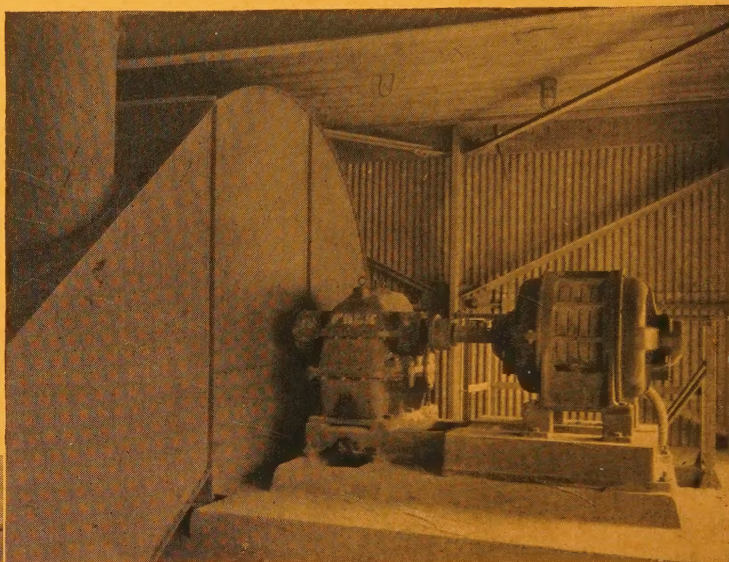
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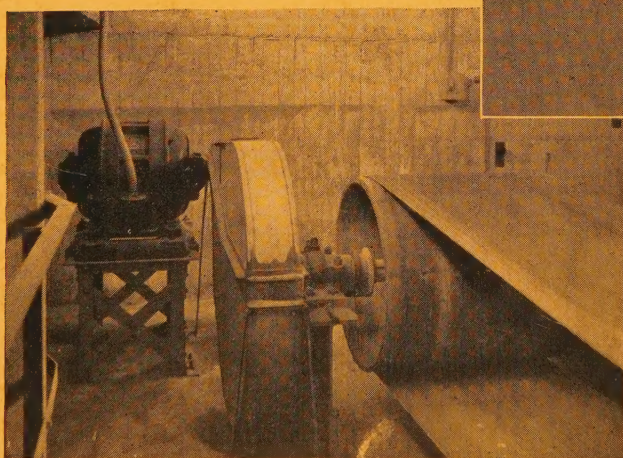
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